

- [54] **AUTOMATED CLINICAL SYSTEM FOR CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS**
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- [21] Appl. No.: 687,251
- [22] Filed: May 17, 1976
- [51] Int. Cl.² G06F 15/42
- [52] U.S. Cl. 364/300; 128/2 R; 364/120; 364/415; 364/900
- [58] **Field of Search** 444/1; 128/1 R, 2 R; 356/39; 235/151.3, 151; 364/200, 300, 900, 413, 415-417, 555, 496, 497, 120

- [56] **References Cited**
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- 3,833,796 9/1974 Fetner et al. 444/1

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Patrick et al.; Computer Controlled Picture Scanning with Application to Labeled Biological Cells, Comput. Biol. Med. 1972, vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 5-14.

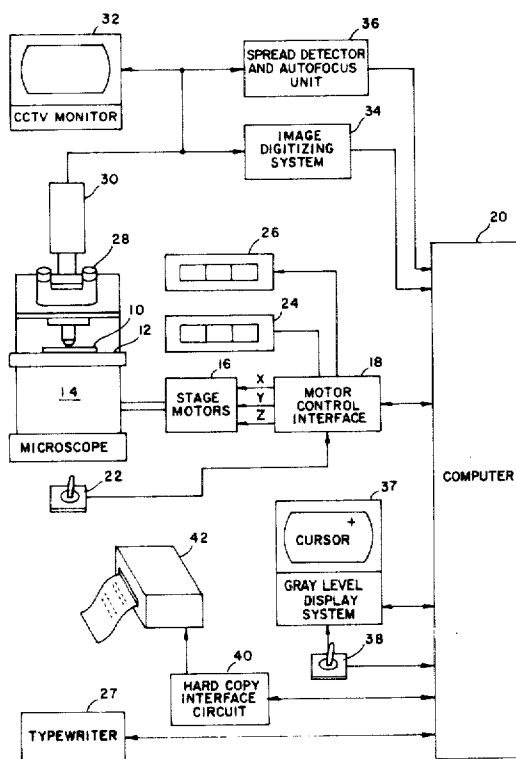
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[57] ABSTRACT

An automatic chromosome analysis system is provided wherein a suitably prepared slide with chromosome spreads thereon is placed on the stage of an automated microscope. The automated microscope stage is computer operated to move the slide to enable detection of chromosome spreads on the slide. The X and Y location of each chromosome spread that is detected is stored. At the conclusion of this searching operation, the computer directs the microscope to again sequence through the chromosome spread locations in response to the stored X and Y locations. At this time an operator can view these spreads to determine which ones are worthwhile and which ones are not. He is provided with an accept-reject switch. The microscope stage thereafter again sequences through only the accepted chromosome spreads, and this time a digital photograph of each of the chromosome spreads is made and entered into the computer storage. The computer thereafter measures the chromosomes in a spread, classifies them by group or by type and also prepares a digital karyotype image. This image is converted to analog form, displayed and printed out and constitutes a primary output of the system. Chromosome measurement data is filed in an interactive data base for subsequent statistical analysis. The computer system can also prepare a patient report summarizing the result of the analysis and listing suspected abnormalities.

15 Claims, 4 Drawing Figures



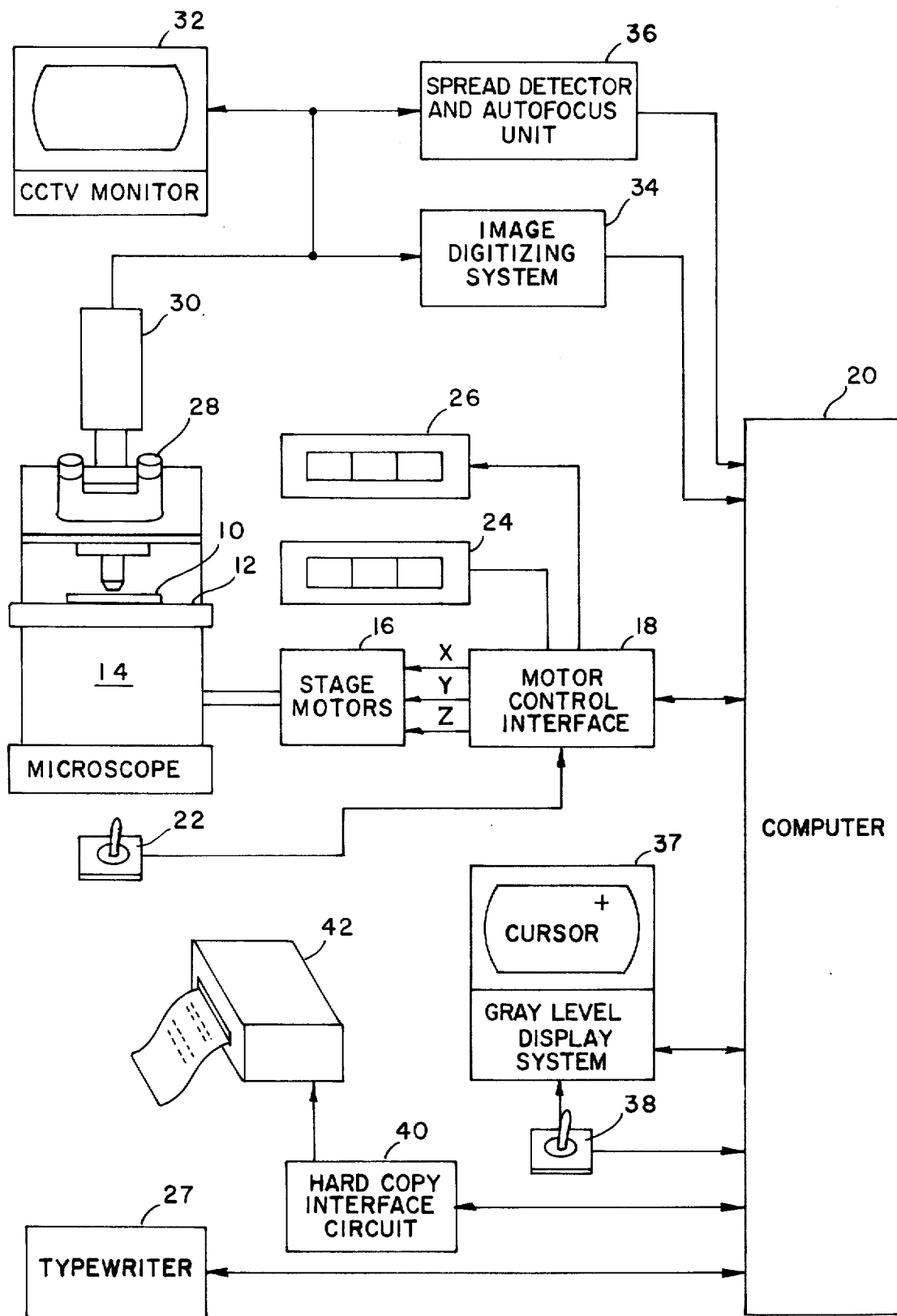


FIG. 1

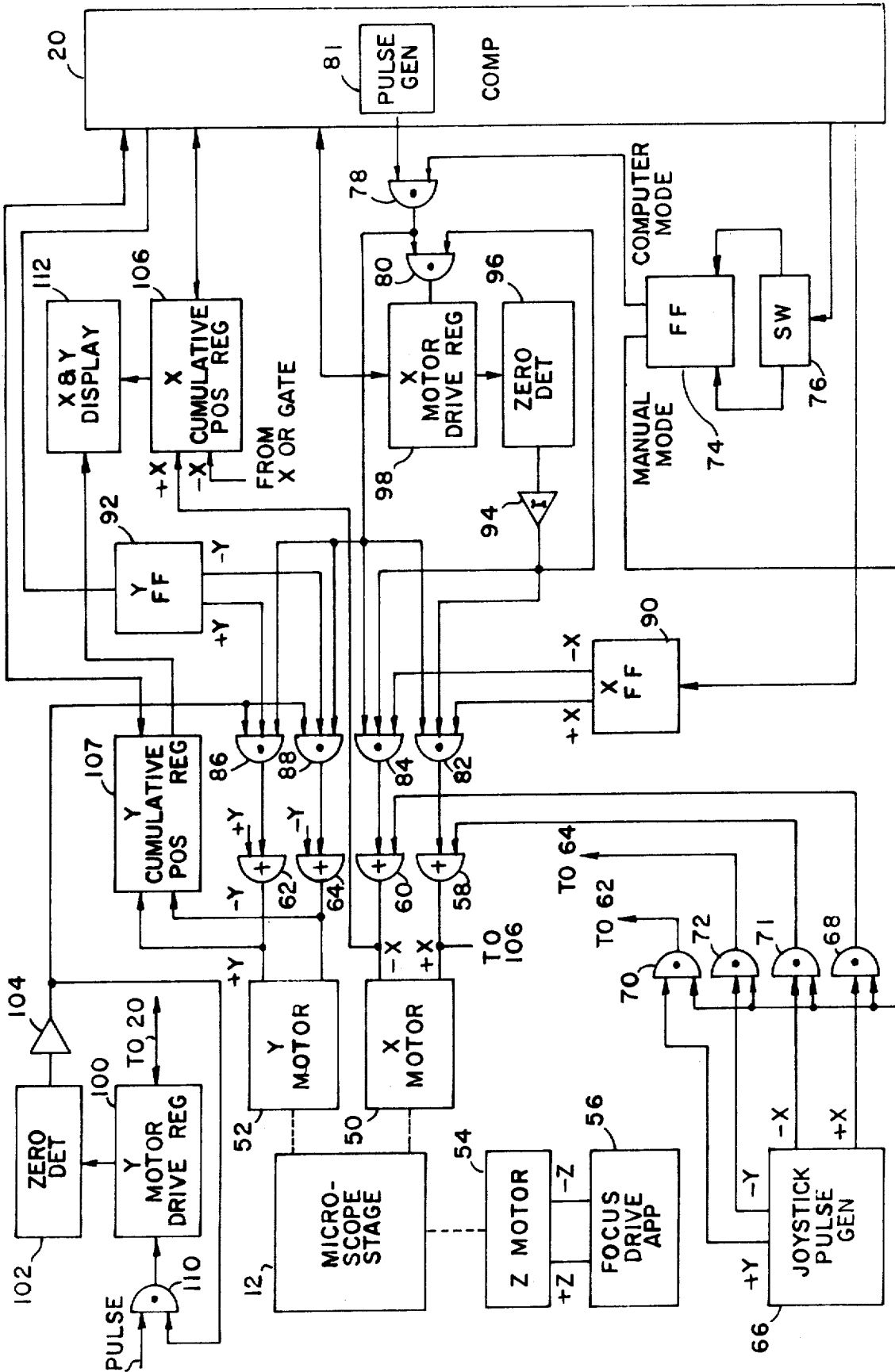


FIG. 2

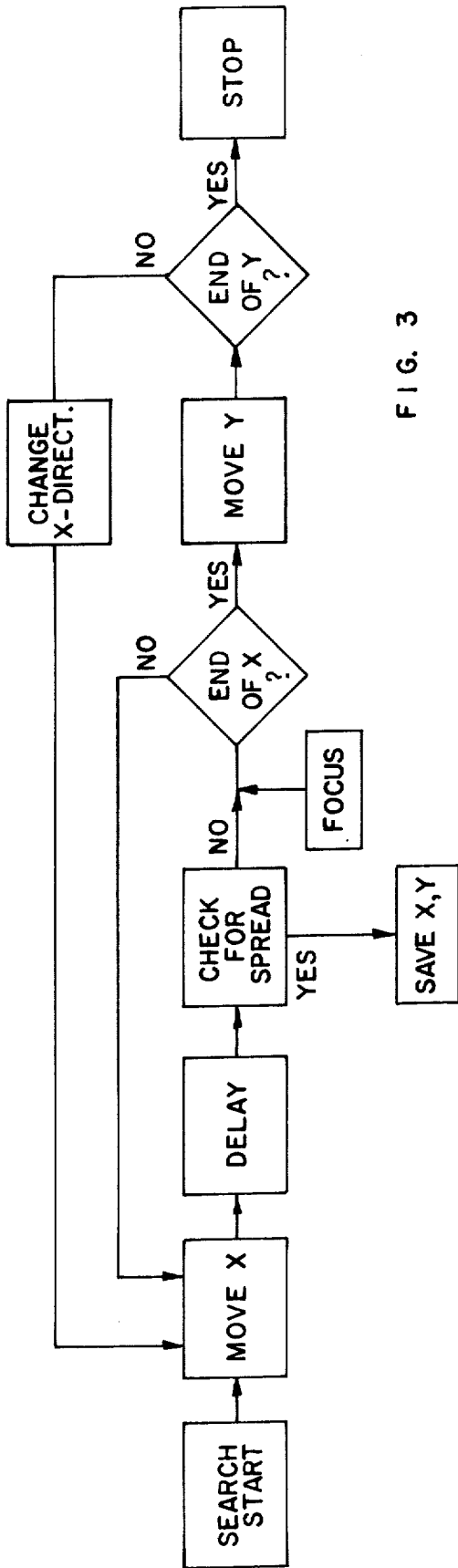


FIG. 3

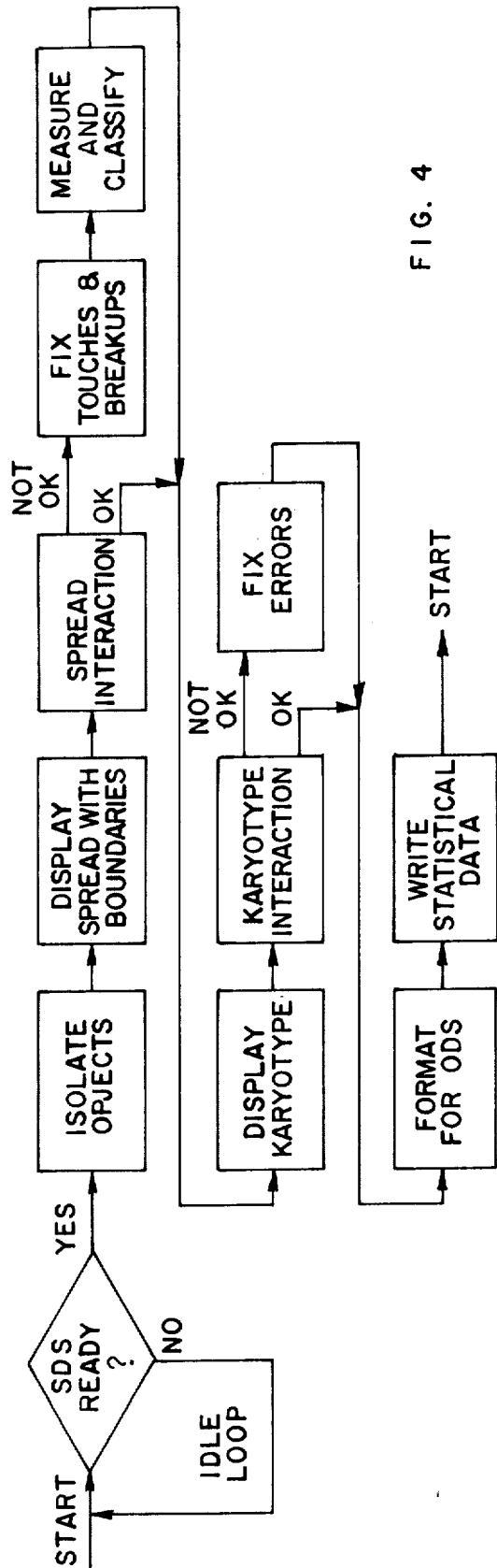


FIG. 4

AUTOMATED CLINICAL SYSTEM FOR CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract and is subject to the provisions of Section 305 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, Public Law 85-568 (72 Stat. 435; 42 USC 2457).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates to automated medical analysis equipment and more particularly to improvements therein.

Since the introduction of a method allowing microscopic examination of individual human chromosomes, the karyotype has emerged as a tool of increasing diagnostic value. Under microscopic examination, the chromosomes, from a somatic cell in the metaphase stage of cell division, appear in scattered disarray. The karyotype is a systematic grouping of metaphase chromosomes from a single cell. This grouping was conceived to assist the geneticist in the identification of individual chromosomes. In normal humans, the 46 chromosomes can be reliably ordered into 24 types (seven groups). The diagnostic value of the karyotype is predicated upon the existence of a consistent pattern in normal patients and the correlation of certain chromosomal aberrations with specific clinical observations. There are two types of chromosomal irregularities: numerical and structural. Numerical aberrations exist when the number of chromosomes in one or more groups differs from the normal case. Structural aberrations manifest themselves in many forms, some presumably unobserved as yet. Those which presently merit nomenclature, amongst others, include variations in arm length and centromere position.

At present, manual karyotyping is so tedious and expensive that its general application is usually limited to those situations involving a suspected abnormality. In these circumstances, the clinical evidence is often so overpowering that the karyotype serves primarily as a corroborative tool. In addition, manual karyotyping offers little prospect of quantitative data. It is desirable to extend karyotype analysis to the clinically asymptomatic situation. For example, screening all newborns by karyotype may detect certain inherited disorders long before clinical symptoms appear. As the potency and reliability of the karyotype improves, fetal karyotyping through amniocentesis may become a routine part of prenatal care. Screening studies on large populations offer the potential of uncovering the effects of industrial and environmental poisons, aging, and long term low dosage ionizing radiations. These factors may manifest themselves in subtle structural aberrations requiring detailed analysis of the chromosome morphology. The ability to process cells rapidly and inexpensively would also aid in the detection of mosaicism, in which two or more cytogenetically distinct lines of cells exist in the individual.

There are certain functional requirements for an automated chromosome analysis system which should be met before widespread acceptance thereof can be anticipated. One of these is that the system should be compatible with current practice producing results compatible with those obtained with the present manual system of analysis. Further, the system should provide significant

time savings in processing cytogenetic specimens without sacrificing accuracy. Its cost should not be prohibitive and it should be accurate.

OBJECTS AND SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

An object of this invention is to provide a system for automating chromosome karyotyping.

Another object of this invention is to provide an automated chromosome analysis system which is compatible with current practice.

Still another object of this present invention is one which operates rapidly without sacrificing accuracy, and which reduces the cost.

The foregoing and other objects of the invention are achieved in a system wherein a previously prepared slide, which has a number of chromosome spreads is mounted on the stage of a microscope. Under instructions of a computer, a search of the slide is undertaken to locate the various chromosome spreads on the slide. The spread locations are stored. At the end of the slide search, it is again initiated with the stage of the microscope being stopped at each chromosome spread location, to enable a human observer to inspect the chromosome spread and determine whether it is acceptable for the purpose of analysis or not. If it is not acceptable the observer pushes a button whereby its location is removed from the spread storage list and the microscope stage is moved to the next location. The microscope automatically focuses at each location.

After all of the chromosome spread locations have been inspected, the microscope is again actuated to move its stage so that each one of the accepted chromosome spreads are passed under the optics of the microscope for the purpose of enabling digital pictures of the various spreads to be generated and stored in memory. The computer then proceeds to locate and analyze the chromosomes in each of the chromosome spreads by measuring the chromosomes, classifying them by group or by type and preparing a digital karyotype image format. This image is then converted to pictorial form and displayed on an image display tube to enable any corrections, if needed. A joystick control is provided so that a cursor, which is produced on the display tube screen can have its position moved whereby the operator an point out to the computer objects in the image which he wants removed or chromosomes which need repositioning. Communication with the computer is made using a typewriter. The corrected karyotype image is then printed out. Provision is also made for a printout of the computer analysis of the optical image derived from a slide.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a schematic drawing of a chromosome analysis system, in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 2 is a schematic drawing of the apparatus used to drive the microscope stage.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart illustrative of the searching and detecting operation, in accordance with this invention.

FIG. 4 is a flow chart illustrating the analysis operation in accordance with this invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. 1 is a block schematic diagram of the configuration of the system in accordance with this invention. The preparation of glass slides containing stained meta-

phase chromosome spreads suitable for use with this invention is known. The slides can be prepared by different techniques, such as the homogeneous Giemsa staining technique or by the Trypsin-Giemsa banding technique. Slides are produced with patient identification marks. A specimen slide 10 is placed on the stage 12 of a microscope 14. The stage 12 is motorized, that is it is capable of being driven in the X, Y and Z directions by three stage motors 16. The stage motors may either be controlled via a motor control interface circuit arrangement 18, from a computer 20, or by a stage joystick 22, when it is enabled to control stage position. A stage keyboard 24 enables an operator to select the mode of operation desired, that is, either computer mode or operator mode. Control of the selection is normally with the operator; however the computer has the option to override the operator mode and/or to inhibit subsequent selection of the operator mode. The mode of operation is displayed by a stage display 26. A typewriter 27 serves to enable entry of data, instructions or queries into the computer or to receive data from the computer.

The configuration of the optical imaging system of the microscope allows the specimen to be viewed simultaneously through a binocular eyepiece 28 and by a television camera 30. The output of the television camera is applied to a monitor 32, to an image digitizing system, 34 and also to circuitry designated as "Spread Detector and Auto Focus Unit" 36.

The Spread Detector and Auto Focus Unit 36 comprises circuitry which serves the function of detecting the presence of a chromosome spread and also for automatically focusing the television camera equipment for performing these functions is described in an article entitled "Metaphase Spread Detection and Focus Using Closed Circuit Television," by Johnson and Goforth, published in *The Journal of Histochemistry and Cytochemistry* in 1974, by the Histochemical Society, Inc. The Image Digitizing System 34 serves the purpose of digitizing the image being viewed by the television camera which is then entered into computer memory. The computer 20 processes each digital image, as will be described and arranges each image in a karyotype format. A gray level display system 37 displays a karyotype image the information for which is supplied by the computer. A joystick 38 associated with the gray level display system is used for positioning a cursor at a location on the face of the display system for the purpose of pointing out certain locations or objects in the display to the computer. The computer can then be instructed by the typewriter to correct the object designated by the cursor, i.e. correct or erase, etc.

The hard copy printout of a karyotype image is produced in response to the corrected karyotype information received from the computer. This is applied to the hard copy interface circuit 40. This constitutes a circuit for converting the corrected digital karyotype digital signals to analog form and the associated timing required for enabling the hard copy output device 42, which is essentially a facsimile printer, to print out a karyotype picture from the analog signals.

FIG. 2 is a block schematic diagram illustrating the circuits used in controlling movements of the motorized stage of the microscope. The stage is driven in the X, Y and Z directions respectively by three motors 50, 52, and 54. The Z motor is driven in the +Z or -Z direction by signals from the computer in response to focus drive apparatus 56 in the Spread Detector and Autofo-

cus Unit 36 (FIG. 1). Both X and Y motors are driven in the +X or -X directions and +Y or -Y directions in response to outputs from a +X Or gate 58, or a -X Or gate 60 and a +Y Or gate 62, or a -Y Or gate 64. The inputs to these Or gates, come either from the computer 20, through logic circuits to be described or from the joystick pulse generator 66, as determined by whether the operation is to be in the manual mode or the computer mode.

In the manual mode, the direction in which the joystick is moved determines whether pulses are provided on a +X, or a -X or a +Y or a -Y line. +X and -X pulses are applied, in response to joystick motion, from the joystick oscillator to And gates 68 and 71 respectively. These And gates are enabled in response to the output of a mode flip flop 74. When flip flop 74 is set by means of switch 76 to its manual mode, then And gates 68 through 72 are enabled. The other output of the flip flop indicates that the system is in its computer mode. Flip flop 74 can be set in its computer mode by means of a manual switch 76, or the computer can override the switch 76 if a situation arises where computer operation must be maintained.

When in the computer mode, the output of flip flop 74 enables an And gate 78 to transfer pulses received from a pulse generator 81, within the computer 20, to another And gate 80, and also to four And gates 82, 84, 86 and 88 whose outputs respectively provide pulse inputs to the Or gates 58, 60, 62 and 64.

And gates 82 and 84 are three input And gates. One of the inputs required to enable And gate 82 is the output of an X direction flip flop 90. The computer determines which direction the stage is to move, when the system is in the computer mode, and for one direction sets flip flop 90 with its +X output whereby And gate 82 receives one of its two required enabling inputs. The computer sets the flip flop with its -X output high for the opposite direction, whereby And gate 84 receives one of its two required enabling inputs. Similarly a Y direction flip flop 92 is provided which for one direction is set with its +Y output high thereby providing one of the two enabling inputs required by And gate 86, and for the opposite direction its -Y output is high whereby And gate 88 receives one of two required enabling inputs.

The second required enabling input to And gates 82 and 84 is provided by an inverter 94, which is driven by the output of a zero detector 96. The zero detector senses when an X motor drive register 98 has reached zero at which time it supplies an output to the inverter 94 whereby And gates 82 and 84 are disabled.

A similar function is provided by a Y motor drive register 100. When it reaches zero, this is sensed by a zero detector 102. The zero detector output drives an inverter whereby And gates 86 and 88, which are otherwise enabled becomes disabled.

The absolute X position of the microscope stage 12 is maintained by an X cumulative position register 106, which can provide this information to the computer. The X cumulative position register is a reversible counter which can receive +X and -X pulses which are applied to the X motor 50, whereby the X cumulative position register is driven to retain the exact X position of the microscope stage. The computer generates an X coordinate number representing the location to which it desires the microscope stage to move in the X direction. This number is subtracted from the number in the X cumulative position register. The difference

represents the distance along the X axis, the microscope stage must move and also represents the number of pulses required to complete such a move. This number is entered into the X motor drive register 98 by the computer. The pulse generator 81 is then instructed to commence supplying pulses, and if And gate 78 is enabled, as it should be in the computer mode, then these pulses are applied through And gate 80 to the X motor drive register, causing it to count down towards zero. These pulses from the pulse generator 81 are also applied to all of the And gates 82, through 86.

Since the motor drive register is in its non-zero state, until it has counted down to zero, the one of the two X And gates 82, 84 which is enabled by the X direction flip flop 90 will be able to apply pulses to the X motor causing it to drive the microscope stage. When the X motor drive register reaches zero, this is detected, and the And gate which has been applying pulses to the X motor is disenabled.

The circuitry for driving the Y motor in the computer mode is the same as the circuitry used for driving the X motor in the computer mode. A Y cumulative position mode register 107 retains the absolute Y position of the microscope stage 12. It is driven in response to the same pulses which are applied to the +Y and -Y inputs to the Y motor 52. This cumulative position is supplied to the computer which determines the location along the Y axis to which it desires the microscope stage to move. This is subtracted from the Y cumulative position information and the difference is applied to the Y motor drive register by the computer. Pulses from the pulse generator 81 are applied to an And gate 110, which is enabled when the Y motor drive register is not in its zero position. These pulses start to drive the Y motor drive register and are also applied to the +Y and -Y And gates 62 and 64. The one of these two which is enabled is determined by the output of the Y flip flop 92.

Accordingly, the Y motor is driven until it reaches the position determined by the computer at which time the Y motor drive register will be at zero. This is detected by the zero detector with the consequent inverter output 104 disenabling the one of the two And gates which was enabled by the Y flip flop 92. Also, no further pulses are applied to the Y motor drive register.

Both the X and Y cumulative position register outputs are applied to an X and Y display 112 to be visually displayed. The display comprises apparatus which converts the digital information in the X and Y cumulative position registers into visual information.

FIG. 3 is a flow chart exemplifying the search mode of operation. When the computer starts a search the circuitry shown in FIG. 2 is instructed to move a predetermined amount in the X direction. In the embodiment of the invention which was constructed, each step of motion in either X or Y direction is 10 microns, however each move instruction from the computer in either the X or the Y direction is a 160 micron move. The field of view is 200 microns square, and a cell containing chromosomes is on the order of 80 microns in diameter. Accordingly, the instruction by the computer to the circuitry shown in FIG. 2 is to move the stage 160 microns in the X direction and then to institute a delay in order to focus and to permit the spread detector to determine if a spread is present in the field of view. If there is a spread the X-Y coordinates of that location are stored by the computer.

Next, a test is made to see if a limit of X travel which is the end of the X line has been reached. If it has not been reached, then the computer issues an instruction to move the next 160 microns in the X direction. If the end of the X line has been reached then a Y move instruction is issued. At the time of issuing the Y move instruction a test is made to see whether or not a limit of Y travel has been reached. If it has been reached, then the search mode is terminated. If it has not been reached, then an instruction to change the X direction is issued. The computer then moves in the Y direction and changes the X direction of motion by applying a signal to drive the X flip flop 90. Thereafter the microscope stage moves until it reaches the end of the new X line where the foregoing routine recurs.

To clarify the foregoing, in the search mode the microscope stage is moved from the beginning to the end of one line. It is then instructed to move in the Y direction to the end of the adjacent line, and then instructed to move in the X direction back to the beginning of that adjacent line. At the beginning of that adjacent line the microscope stage is moved again in the Y direction one line and then starts again in the X direction towards the end of the line to which it has been moved. The microscope slide is scanned in this manner from top to bottom over the entire area to be searched.

Automatic focusing is carried out each time a chromosome spread is detected.

The television camera 30 scans a spread seen through the microscope and displays this on a monitor 32. The spread may also be viewed through the microscope viewing lens 28. Thus, during the editing mode, the operator can use either or both means for editing.

After the editing mode, the system goes into its scanning mode. It sequences the microscope stage to the locations of the chromosome spreads which have been accepted, automatically focuses the image, and digitizes the spread image into a scan data set (SDS). The digitization is accomplished by the television camera 30 and the image digitizing system 36. This equipment is commercially available and, by way of example, in an embodiment of the invention which was built, this equipment, called the model 108 Computer Eye, was furnished by a company called Spatial Data Systems, Inc. The camera scanned the image at the standard television rate (525 lines, 60 frames per second, interlace 2:1) and produced a video signal which was monitored on the television display. The brightness value in the scan picture is sampled at each point of a 512 by 480 grid and converted to a 7-bit binary number. Points anywhere in the picture may be selected on the program control, or the digitization can proceed through all points in sequence. A cursor is displayed on the monitor to show the points to be digitized.

As soon as the computer detects the presence of a spread image in one of the scan data sets provided by the image digitizing apparatus, it enters into its analysis mode. If the spread image is not to be karyotyped, the chromosomes are located, counted and displayed to the operator for verification. However, if the cell is to be karyotyped, a sequence of programs are executed to effect the karyotype analysis of the cell. These programs locate the chromosomes in a cell, orient them, extract measurements, classify the chromosomes and compose the digital karyotype. After the chromosomes have been isolated, they are displayed on the gray level display device 37 along with sequence numbers to allow the operator to correct cases of chromosome touching

and fragmentation. The karyotype is also displayed to allow the operator to verify correct classification. After the karyotype has been approved by the operator, it is formatted for output, combined with the spread image and copied into one of the output data sets. The analysis phase processes cell images one at a time from a raw spread image to digital karyotype.

FIG. 4 represents a flow chart illustrating the steps in the analysis phase of operation which have just been described. SDS stands for scan data set. Each chromosome is tagged with a number. Where operator intervention is required, in the case of the spread interaction or karyotype interaction, where break ups are to be fixed or chromosomes are touching, or other problems. The operator moves the interactive joystick to the location of a picture element which required correction. The operator then, by means of the typewriter 27, types an instruction to the computer in response to which the computer performs the required operation.

The gray level display system presents a picture of the chromosome spread which has been organized into the standard karyotype format for ease of diagnosis. Similar pairs of autosomes are collected and numbered with homologous pairs being numbered from 1 - 22 and similar pairs being collected into groups lettered A through G based on similar morphology.

The gray level display device is a 1029 line television monitor driven by a scan converter called a Hughes 639 scan converter. This is provided by the Hughes Aircraft Co. with instructions for its use and its operation.

Hard copy printout is achieved by converting the digital elements into analog signals by the circuits 40, which are applied to the hard copy output device. This comprises essentially a facsimile recorder.

There has accordingly been shown and described above, a novel and useful system for scanning chromosome spreads detecting those spreads; editing the detected spreads. Thereafter digitizing the spread images, analyzing, classifying and placing a spread in a karyotype format. This format is displayed on a gray scale display for final correction. Then a hard copy printout of the corrected karyotype image is provided.

The Appendix that follows provides a specific description of the computer programs as well as a copy of the program, in the FORTRAN language, used on a DEC PDP-11 computer for performing the operations described. The computer is made by Digital Equipment Corporation, One Iran Way, Marlborough, Mass. This is to be considered as exemplary and not as limiting. The program can be translated for use on other types of general purpose computers, made by other manufacturers by those skilled in the art.

The chromosome identification technique, that is a general description of a method of chromosome identification which was implemented by the programming is described in a volume entitled *Chromosome Identification* edited by Torbjorn, Caspersen and Lore Zech, which is a publication of Proceedings of the Twenty-Third a Noble Symposia published by the Academic Press in 1973. The chromosome analysis procedure which was implemented by the programming is generally described in *Perspectives in Genetics*, edited by S. W. Wright et al., and published in 1972, by Charles C. Thomas.

APPENDIX

The computer has a core memory and the software fits into 64K bytes of core memory. It also has three disk

drives each of which has two 2.5 million byte disk cartridges. The core memory is partitioned so that it can simultaneously perform three tasks; slide search, chromosome spread analysis on a recorded digital picture of a chromosome spread; and pictorial output generation of an analyzed chromosome spread. All software runs under a disk operating system monitor supplied by the manufacturer, as well as maintenance and interactive statistical analysis. Automatic keryotyping runs under a specially written supervisor (CALMS).

CALMS

Purpose: Clinical ALMS supervisor - Controls slide search, scanning, analysis and hardcopy output of karyotypes or counts.

The CALMS supervisor controls the three "partitions," search, analysis, and hardcopy.

The supervisor occupies core from 30000 to 37777 and includes the hardcopy driver. The search partition is permanently resident at locations 40000 to 46777. System subroutines are permanently resident at locations 47000 to 57777.

Scan and analysis consist of 20 phases that reside on disk in core-image format. One phase at a time is loaded into locations 60000 to 156777 and called by the supervisor. (Locations 157000 to 157775 may be used for COMMON storage.)

Each analysis phase has a unique identifying number, from 1-20. Scan is phase 1, binary is phase 2, etc. The data set CALMS.OVR is used to store the phases. Each phase required 63 blocks. Program OVB is used to store a phase in CALMS.OVR after it has been linked with a bottom switch of 60000.

The following batch stream builds scan (phase 1):

```
$JOB [2,2]
$R LINK
#DK5:PHASE/CO,LP:/SH<CALMS,STB,-
SCAN,EXIT,FTNLIB/B:60000/E
$R OVB
*1
$FI
```

Similar batch streams build the other phases.

An Analysis phase is loaded into core and then called as if it were a subroutine. The disk unit, file name and extension of the current scan data set are passed as parameters. The phase must return to the CALMS supervisor when it is finished. This can be done with a return statement in a subroutine or a call to the CALMS EXIT subroutine from a main program.

The following symbols are used to define the scan and hardcopy data sets.

```
NSDS = 3 # of scan data sets
NHDS = 2 # of hardcopy data sets
SDU = 5 scan disk unit (DK5:)
HDU = 3 hardcopy disk unit (DK3:)
```

The scan data sets are named S1,S2,S3. The hardcopy data sets are named H1,H2. They are stored under UIC [2,2]. Allocation of data sets is done by:

```
NFSDS: .WORD -. # full scan data sets (F)
SDS: .BLKB NSDS if NFSDS contains F (F>0) the
first F bytes contain the data set numbers (1=S1,
2=S2, etc) ordered by time of scan.
```

```
HDS: .BLKB NHDS each byte gives the status of a
particular data set:
0 = available
1 = in use by mask
-1 = full (ready for hardcopy output)
```


When CALMS calls the MASK phase, it gives the current hardcopy data set as a parameter, instead of the current scan data set. When MASK returns, CALMS calls HCOPY, unless it is already operating. Whenever HCOPY finishes, it checks to see if another hardcopy data set is full, and if so, it starts to process it.

HCOPY and SEARCH are interrupt-driven and must not call any non-reentrant DOS routines, because the routine they call might be the one that was interrupted.

OPEN results in a call to the .INIT routine which is not re-entrant because it gets buffer space for a DDB. Therefore, HCOPY and SEARCH cannot call OPEN.

CALMS initially opens all the hardcopy data sets to find their start block numbers and saves them in the HSBN table.

The CALMS supervisor flow chart illustrates its operation. The 'idle loop' starts at S10 and the program will cycle until a spread can be scanned or analyzed, or a special request has been made (See Flow Chart 1).

After a spread is scanned, the program INT1 is called. If the operator only wants to do a count, the spread will not be placed in the analysis queue, and the counting and masking are done at this time.

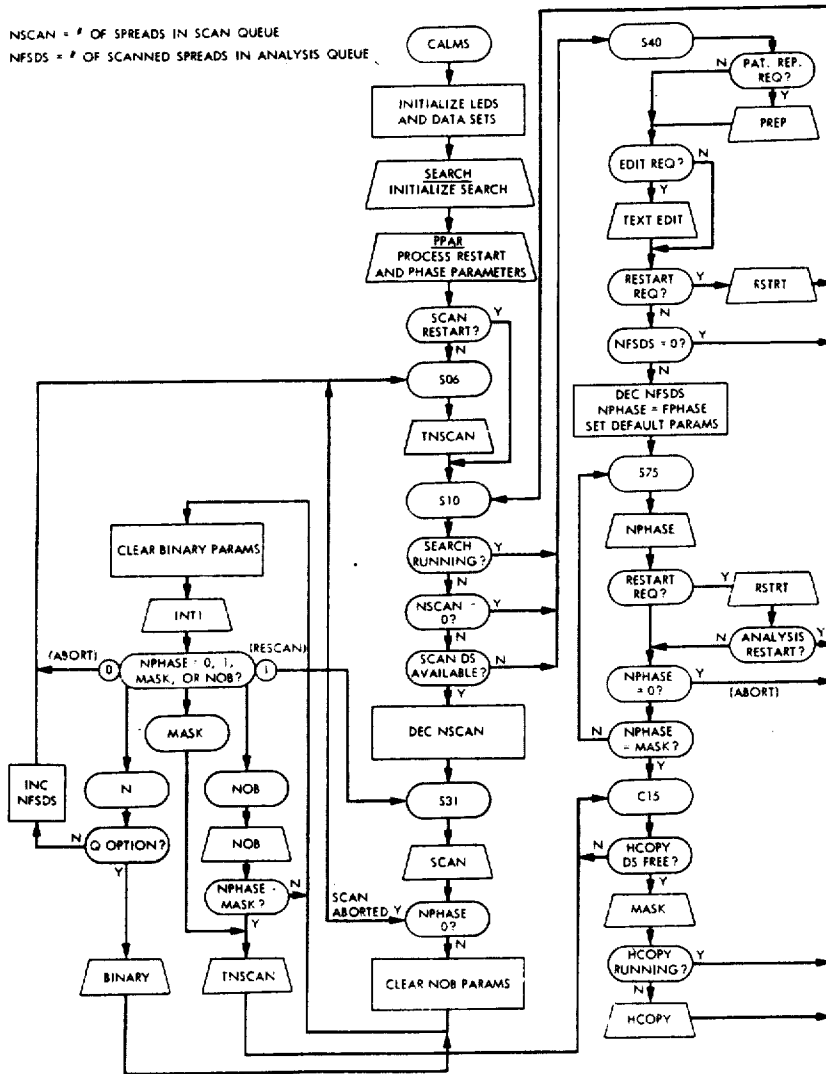
If the spread is to be karyotyped, it will be added to the analysis queue, but if more spreads are to be scanned (and scan data sets are available), they will be scanned before analysis begins. When all spreads on a slide have been scanned, a new slide can be searched while spreads from the previous slide are karyotyped.

Flow Chart 2 details the flow of data through the various program and data sets during the karyotyping process.

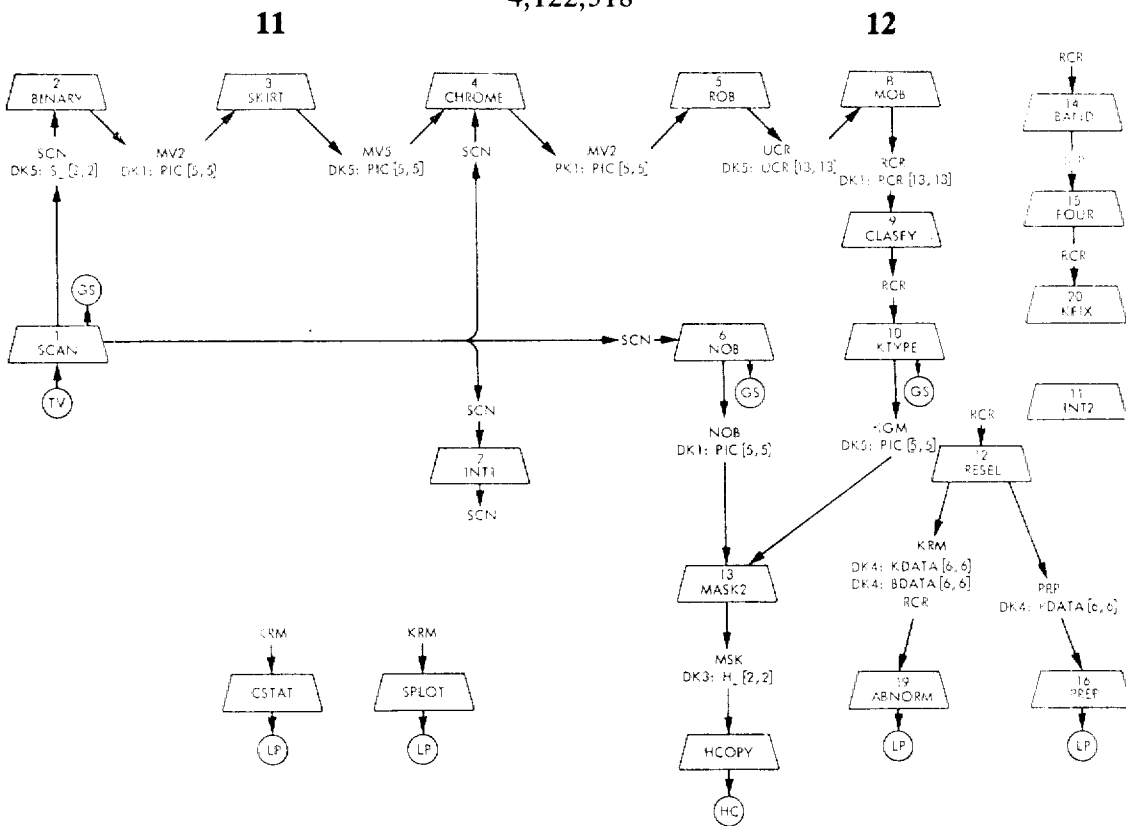
The analysis loop begins at S75, and CALMS stays in this loop until the MASK phase is called (or a restart or abort is requested).

After MASK is called, CALMS starts the hard copy partition (unless it is already running), and returns to the "idle loop."

NSCAN = # OF SPREADS IN SCAN QUEUE
 NFSDS = # OF SCANNED SPREADS IN ANALYSIS QUEUE



FLOW CHART 1



FLOW CHART 2 CALMS Data Flow

SEARCH

Purpose: Slide search edit, and focus. SEARCH partition of CALMS

SEARCH controls the microscope stage and handles the interrupts from the special-function keyboard and spread/focus data ready. Initially, CALMS calls SEARCH to set up some of the interrupts. Thereafter, SEARCH is interrupt-driven.

The operator presses SEARCH start on the special-function keyboard to start a search. Patient ID, sex, slide ID, and source are entered from the typewriter, before the SEARCH actually starts. The SEARCH pattern is a boustrophedon. Each step is 160 microns, and 60 horizontal steps are taken, before a vertical step is taken. Thus, the slide is searched in rows.

SEARCH is entered via the spread/focus data ready interrupt, after each step. If the "spread" bit is on, the X and Y values are saved in the spread queue, SPQ. SEARCH will perform an auto-focus whenever 15 steps have elapsed since the last auto-focus, and there is something to focus on.

The operator can manually halt the search with the SEARCH halt key. He can then move to another area of the slide and resume the search by pressing SEARCH resume. SEARCH disables the spread/focus data ready interrupt when it receives a SEARCH halt interrupt, and re-enables it for SEARCH resume.

The SEARCH is terminated when 300 spreads have been found, or when the operator presses the edit-start key.

Normally, both SEARCH and edit are done at 63X, and there is only one edit. (There is also an option to search at 40X and do a "low-magnification" edit at 40X, followed by a "high magnification" edit at 100X).

Edit moves the stage to each spread location saved in the spread queue and initiates an auto-focus sequence. The operator can reject the spread before the auto-focus sequence finishes, and edit will immediately move to the next spread in the queue. If the auto-focus sequence finishes, edit turns on the operator action light and waits for the operator to press "accept," "reject," "next" or "last."

The operator normally centers the spreads he wishes to accept. When the accept key is pressed, edit saves the X and Y values in the same place in the queue and flags them by setting them negative. It also increments the rating for the spread by one each time the accept key is pressed. The ratings are stored in a byte table named SPR.

When the reject key is pressed, spread rating is zeroed and the X and Y values are made positive. The stage is then moved to the next spread.

The next key causes edit to move to the next spread without altering the accept-reject state.

The last key causes edit to move to the previous spread.

The edit finishes when the end of the queue is reached, or when the operator presses edit-end. The queue is then sorted according to rating. The highest rated spread is moved to the start of the queue, and the stage is moved to this spread in preparation for the first scan. At this point, the queue and other critical information is saved, by calling WPARAM for phase one. This allows a scan restart at a later time.

GNSTS is the entry point for the "get next spread to scan" subroutine. It initiates a motor move and auto-focus on the next spread in the scan queue. CSPQ contains the current location. It also enables a spiral search,

if search start is pressed. The spiral search is useful in locating a spread close to known coordinates. It takes steps of 50 microns in a spiral pattern and focuses when there is something to focus on. The operator can halt it or resume it with the search halt and resume keys.

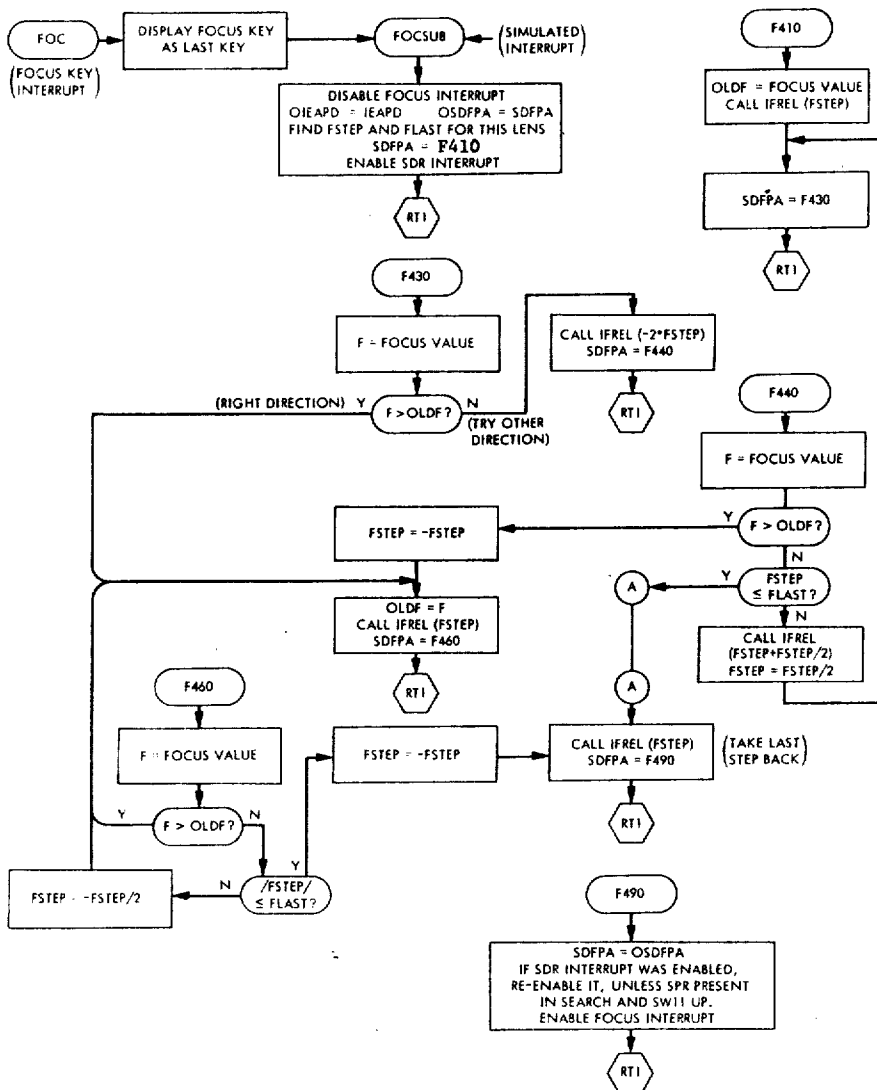
The focus routine can be entered via the focus key interrupt, or it can be called as a subroutine via a simulated interrupt. It operates by initiating focus motor moves and executing an RTI instruction, after setting up the spread/focus data ready interrupt. When the move is completed, it is reentered and compares the new focus value with the old one to see what the next move should be. Each lens has an initial and final step based on its magnification. The step size is decreased until the final step size is reached. The focus flow chart illustrates the algorithm.

(See Flow Chart 3).

onto a disk. The picture is scanned by columns, with alternating even and odd TV fields, to achieve the minimum scan time of 17 seconds. Each column is assembled in core and output as a line on disk and on the gray scale. The coils on the SDS monitor have been rotated so that the orientation is the same as on the gray scale monitor.

Sector histograms are accumulated as the picture is scanned, and sector thresholds are calculated at the end of each row of sectors. The thresholds are typed out if SW1 is up. The thresholds are written after the last picture line.

SCAN sets priority 6 during the pixel digitization loop to prevent interrupts from other devices which would cause it to lose "sync." Hardcopy interrupts (which are at priority 7) are the only ones allowed, due



FLOW CHART 3 Focus

SCAN

Purpose: To scan a picture onto disk, display it on the gray scale, and calculate sector thresholds. SCAN uses the SDS data camera to scan a picture

to their critical nature. When the hardcopy is running, the SCAN takes several seconds longer.

SCAN converts pixel values of 0 to 1, and values of 127 to 126. This allows cut and join lines to be differentiated from normal data values.

SCAN stores the source code, patient ID and sex, slide ID, X and Y values, date and time of scan into the label of the output data set.

The operator may enter additional information as the SCAN ID.

BINARY

Purpose: To segment the chromosomes and generate an edge file containing the end point coordinates for each segmented chromosome.

BINARY will read in a scanned spread and assemble a reduced core image of binary sample points. Each sample point is obtained by averaging a 2x2 pixel area. If this average is above the sector threshold, then the sample point is recorded as a 1-bit. Otherwise, a zero bit is recorded. Thus a digitized spread of 500x480 pixels is reduced to a 250x240 grid of sample points. The resulting binary image is surrounded with zero bits to provide a physical boundary to keep the perimeter walker used in the segmentation algorithm from wandering off the edge of the picture. The binary reduction is accomplished through multiple calls to the subroutines QTHR or STHR.

After the binary image has been completely assembled in core, it is scanned line-by-line for chromosomes (1-bits). Each chromosome is "segmented" by recording its starting and ending coordinates on each scan line. Provision also exists for multiple segments to occur on any given line. (See Flow Chart 5)

The segmentation algorithm is implemented in the subroutine SEGMENT, which scans the binary image line-by-line for chromosomes. The search is performed by ROACH, which scans each line from left to right, stopping only when it encounters a chromosome. The

starting bit location of any chromosome found is recorded and control is transferred to the subroutine TURTLE. TURTLE will walk counterclockwise around the perimeter of the chromosome, recording the segment end. point coordinates as it proceeds. Since the coordinates are recorded in the order they are encountered along the perimeter, they must be rearranged so that they correspond to starting and ending segment coordinates. This is accomplished by sorting the coordinates with the integer sort routine SORTIN.

After a chromosome has been completely segmented, it must be removed from the image in order to prevent ROACH from re-encountering it while scanning the next line. The subroutine ERASE will use the segment coordinates to erase (set all 1-bits to zero) the chromosome from the image.

At this point, chromosomes may be accepted or rejected on the basis of length, width, area and perimeter measurements. All chromosomes thus accepted are recorded in an edge file, (see Flow Chart 5), in a format suitable for input to the phase SKIRT.

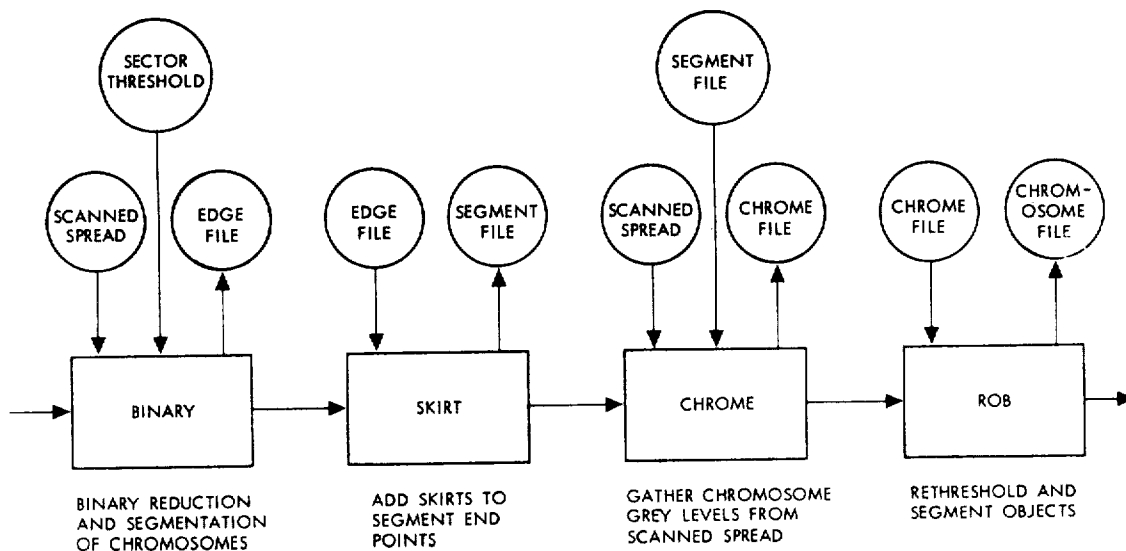
PARAMETERS: All parameters are optional and may appear in any order except where specified.

AREA followed by two integers representing the minimum and maximum allowable cross sectional areas.

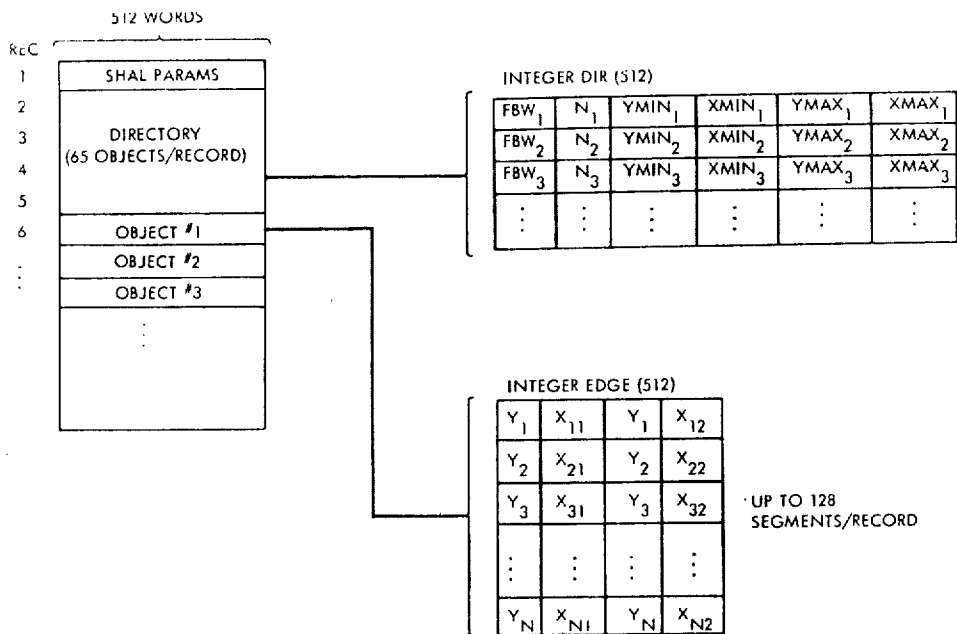
EP followed by two integers representing the minimum and maximum number of perimeter points allowable.

LENGTH followed by two integers representing the minimum and maximum allowable length.

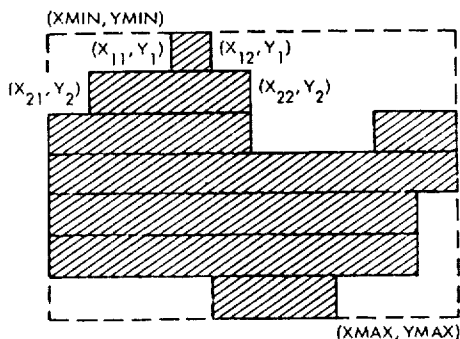
SKIRT followed by an integer representing the width of the skirt (in pixels) to be added to all the chromosomes during the SKIRT phase.



FLOW CHART 4 CALMS Segmentation Sequence



FBW = FIRST RECORD FOR OBJECT
N = NUMBER OF END POINTS



FLOW CHART 5

Edge File Format

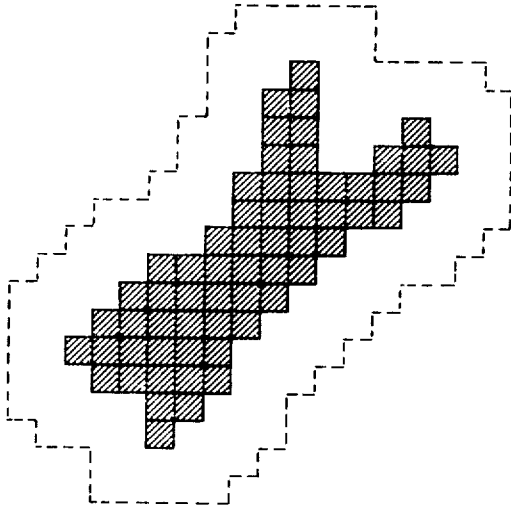
SKIRT

Purpose: To increase the cross sectional area of each segmented chromosome by recomputing the segment end points and storing the results in a segment file suitable for input to the CHROME phase.

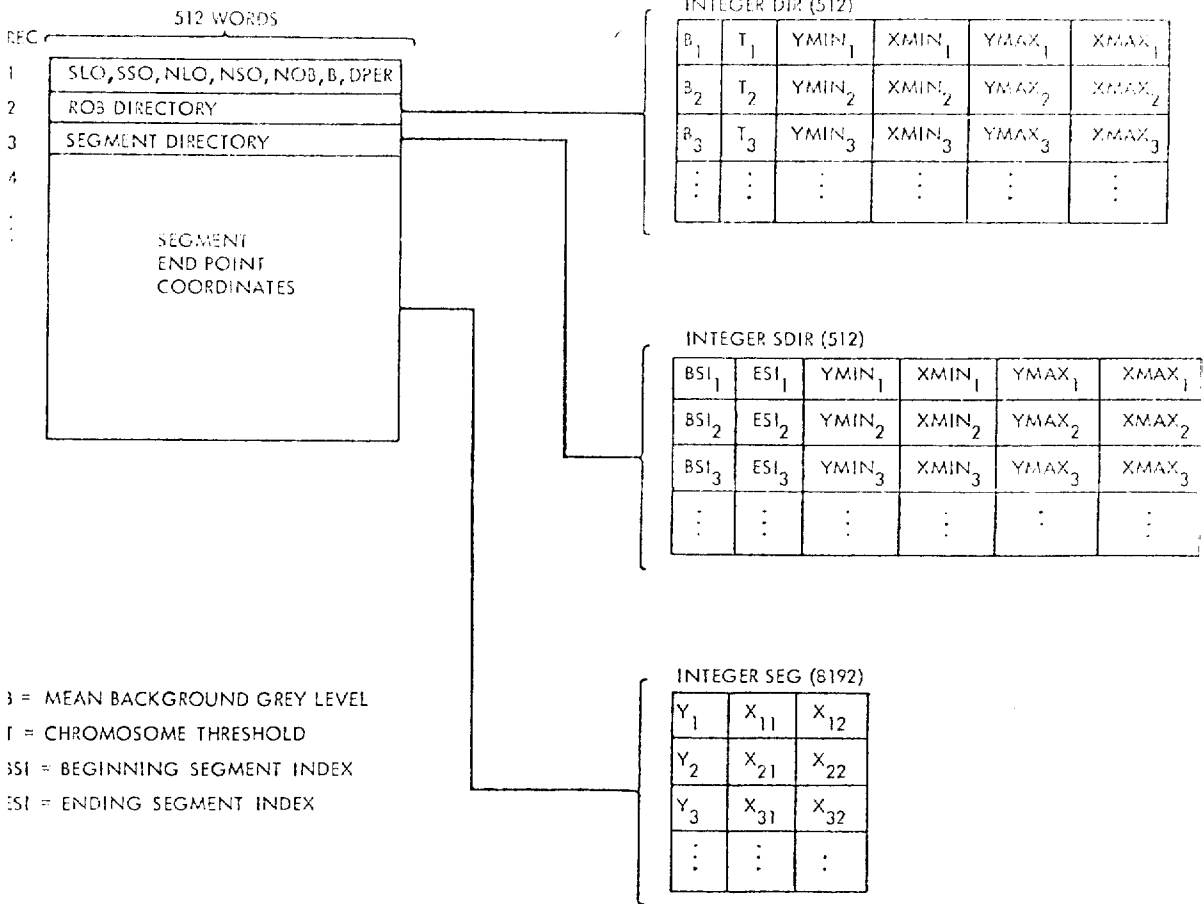
SKIRT will increase the area of each chromosome by extending its boundary outward a uniform distance in all directions. (Flow Chart 6.) Each chromosome is thus skirted with marginal elements to prevent loss of data when the boundaries are recomputed during the rethresholding step (ROB phase). SKIRT requires an edge file as input and generates a segment file. (See Flow Chart 7).

The width of the skirt is controlled by the parameter B (number of boundary samples), which is introduced in the BINARY phase. The chromosomes are enlarged by recomputing the segment end points, adding new segments where necessary and merging segments that have grown together. The segment end points are stored in the segment file as triplets (line coordinate and starting and ending sample coordinates).

The background gray levels and thresholds for each chromosome are computed by estimating its center of mass and interpolating over the values for the four nearest sectors.



FLOW CHART 6 Segmented Chromosome Surrounded by Skirt



FLOW CHART 7 Segment File Format

CHROME

Purpose: To gather the gray values of the segmented chromosome from the scanned spread and to store them in a chrome file.

CHROME requires as input a scanned spread and its corresponding segment file. Using the segment end point coordinates, CHROME gathers the gray values for each chromosome and stores them in a chrome file in a format suitable for input to the ROB phase (Flow Chart 8).

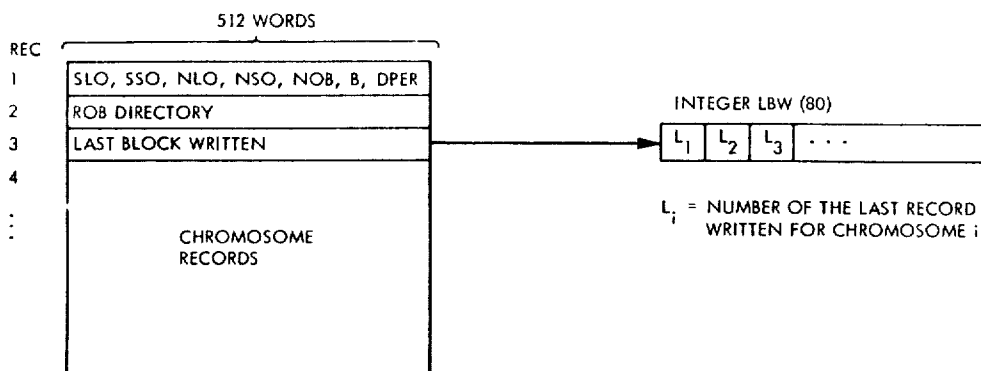
In order to avoid re-reading scan lines, chromosomes which appear on the same line are processed concurrently. For this reason, the gray values are stored in an intermediate buffer (CBUF) until an entire chromosome has been processed or the buffer becomes full. When all the gray values for a chromosome have been gathered in CBUF, the gray values and their associated segment end point coordinates are assembled in one or more chromosome records (see Flow Chart 8) and written onto the chrome file. This task is performed by the

subroutine WBUF. If the intermediate buffer becomes full, the chromosome occupying the most space in the buffer will be assembled and written out with a call to WBUF.

The intermediate buffer is partitioned into sections of a fixed size and formatted into a list structure to facilitate the allocation and release of buffer areas. The first word of each section contains the buffer index of the next section in the list (=0 for the last section in the list). The remaining words in each section is used to store gray level information.

Initially, all the sections are formatted into a single list representing all available sections. The next free section index (NFSI) points to the beginning of this list, and is updated whenever sections are removed from or added to the front of the list.

When sections are allocated to a chromosome, indexes pointing to the first and last sections of the chromosome list (FSI and LSI) are maintained in a chromosome directory.



EACH CHROMOSOME RECORD HAS THE FOLLOWING FORMAT:

PBW	NSEG	Y_1	X_1	N_1	$2N_1$ SAMPLES	$2N_1$ SAMPLES	Y_2	X_2	N_2	$2N_2$ SAMPLES	$2N_2$ SAMPLES . . .
-----	------	-------	-------	-------	----------------	----------------	-------	-------	-------	----------------	----------------------

WORD	
1	NUMBER OF THE PREVIOUS RECORD WRITTEN FOR THE CHROMOSOME (=0 FOR THE FIRST RECORD OF EACH CHROMOSOME)
2	NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THIS RECORD
3 AND 4	LINE AND SAMPLE COORDINATES FOR FIRST SEGMENT
5	NUMBER OF SAMPLE POINTS FOR FIRST SEGMENT (N_1)
6 TO $4N_1+5$	GREY LEVELS FOR FIRST SEGMENT. SINCE EACH SAMPLE POINT REPRESENTS A 2 X 2 PIXEL AREA, $4N_1$ PIXELS ARE STORED, OR $2N_1$ PIXELS EACH FROM TWO CONSECUTIVE LINES.
$4N_1+6$ TO ...	SIMILAR INFORMATION FOR THE SECOND SEGMENT
:	:
:	:
:	:

ROB

Purpose: To rethreshold and resegment the chromosomes and to store them in a chromosome file.

ROB requires as input a chrome file containing segment end point coordinates and gray level information for each chromosome. Each chromosome is reassembled in core and its histogram is generated. Based on its histogram, a new threshold is computed for the chromosome. Using this new threshold, the chromosomes are resegmented by applying algorithms very similar to those used in the BINARY phase, except that the algorithms are applied on the gray values themselves rather than on a binary reduction.

The segmentation process begins with a line by line scan for pixels above the computed threshold. This task is performed by the subroutine ISEG, which records the location of any objects that it finds. The task of tracking the perimeter of the object is performed by the subroutine SOT (Son of Turtle), which records the segment end point coordinates as it walks around the object on a counterclockwise direction. The coordinates are sorted to correspond to segment end points by the subroutine SORTIN.

The segments are examined for pixels lying within the original boundary for the chromosome established in the BINARY phase. If this search fails (i.e., if the object lies completely in the skirt), the object is rejected. This is necessary to prevent fragments of neighboring chromosomes from being included in the chromosome file.

The object is then assembled into one or more chromosome records and the space it occupied in core is zeroed out. The task of moving the object is performed by the subroutine REMOVE, which may optionally contrast stretch the gray values for maximal display. The object may be rejected at this point based on area measurements. The assembled chromosome records are written onto the chromosome file and the object entered into a chromosome directory.

The first record of the chromosome file contains the following:

WORD	
1	Number of chromosomes (maximum of 60)
2-241	Chromosome directory containing the following four numbers for each chromosome: FBW = First chromosome record written YMIN = Minimum line coordinate XMIN = Minimum sample coordinate LBW = Last chromosome record written
242-302	Thresholds used for each chromosome

The second record contains the following:

WORD	
1-60	Line coordinate of an internal point for each chromosome
61-120	Sample coordinate of an internal point
121-180	Perimeter measure for each chromosome

The remainder of the file is composed of one or more contiguous chromosomes records for each chromosome. Each such record will contain the following:

WORD	
1	Number of segments in this records
2	Line coordinate for first segment
3	Sample coordinate for first segment
4	Number of samples (N) in segment
5 to N+4	N Gray levels for this segment
N+5	Line coordinate for second segment

NOB

Purpose: To number the objects found by SEGMENT or ROB and display the picture on the gray scale.

NOB reads 122 words of parameters into NK, LT(60), ST(60), and FI. If FI is zero, NOB does not display the picture on the gray scale, and calls APHASE (MASKPH).

NK is the number of chromosomes and LT and ST are the lines and samples where the numbers are to be placed.

NOB reads one line at a time and adds any numbers required on that line. If LT is in order, NOB runs a little faster since it doesn't have to search the entire table for each line.

INT1

Purpose: To correct errors in object isolation.

INT1 is called immediately after each spread is scanned. The operator normally requests a quick count at this time. If the spread is only to be used for a count, the operator can correct for missing or extra objects and finish it.

If the spread is to be karyotyped, cuts, joins, and threshold changes are needed to correct for errors in object isolation. After the objects have been isolated, INT1 is called again to check for any remaining errors.

INT1 communicates with CALMS by calling APHASE. It writes parameters to BINARY to indicate a quick count, and to NOB to tell it to call MASK and not display the picture when finishing up a count.

MOB

Purpose: To orient and measure the chromosomes.

MOB orients each input object, accumulates IOD, area and length and calculates centromeric index by length, IOD and area. The unrotated chromosome file (UCR) is MOB's input (which is ROB's output) and the rotated chromosome file (RCR) is MOB's output. The format of RCR is as follows:

Rec. 1:	Word (1) = # of input objects (integer) Word (2,3) = Spread IOD (real) Word (4,5) = Spread length (real) Word (6,7) = Spread area (real) Word (8) = Next available record in RCR (integer) Word (9) = # of chromosomes Words (16-465) = Chromosome directory
Rec. 2:	Words (16-465) = Chromosome directory
Rec. 3:	Reserved for CLASFY results
Rec 4-7:	Reserver for BANDS results
Rec 8 &	following records: Rotated chromosome images

The chromosome directory (Rec 1 and Rec 2) has the following format:

Integer	CHDIR (15, 60) CHDIR (1,1) - CHDIR (15,30) on Rec 1 CHDIR (1,31) - CHDIR (15,60) on Rec 2
---------	---

Each entry is as follows:

CHDIR	(1,I)	= 1st Rec. # of lth rotated image, or zero if rejected
CHDIR	(2,I)	= # of lines in image
CHDIR	(3,I)	= # of samples in image
CHDIR	(4,I)	= Length of chromosome
CHDIR	(5,I)	= IOD/8 of chromosome
CHDIR	(6,I)	= Centromeric Index by Length
CHDIR	(7,I)	= Centromeric Index by Density
CHDIR	(8,I)	= Centromeric Index by Area
CHDIR	(9,I)	= Centromere line
CHDIR	(10,I)	= Perimeter of chromosome
CHDIR	(11,I)	= Area
CHDIR	(12,I)	= P ² /Area
CHDIR	(13,I)	= Centromere Location Method
CHDIR	(14,I)	= Available for expansion
CHDIR	(15,I)	= Available for expansion

MOB will reject objects if they are too large or too small. The maximum allowable size before rotation is 88 × 88. The maximum allowable size after rotation is 88 × 48. The maximum area is 2000 points, and minimum area is 30 points. The minimum length and width are 5 lines and 5 samples. When an object is rejected, its area, length, and width are typed.

Originally, MOB had an option to use a skeleton method in locating centromeres. However, this method took 25 sec. longer with little or no improvement in centromere accuracy. This option was removed in order to save core space and allow a larger maximum chromosome size.

CLASFY

Purpose: To classify the rotated chromosomes into 10 groups (conventional classifier).

CLASFY reads in the chromosome directory produced by MOB and classifies each object. Once classification is complete, CLASFY writes the classification tables into RCR, record 3. The format is:

Word (1)	=	# of samples in karyogram
Word (2)	=	No object # flag
Word (3-12)	=	Group ID's
Words (13-102)	=	Slot ID's
Words (103-108)	=	Initial slot for each row
Words (109-199)	=	Object found in each slot
Words (200-204)	=	Center line table for each row
Words (205-294)	=	Center sample for each slot

This table is then used by KTYPE to build the output karyogram.

Classification is based on an internal table that gives the minimum and maximum allowable centromeric indexes for each length, for each of the ten groups of chromosomes. The table is called CT and is dimensioned (20, 51). The twenty entries for each length are minimum and maximum CI for A-1, A-2, A-3, B, C+X, D, E-16, E-17 and E-18, F and G+Y.

First, an initial classification is made. Then, moves are made from "heavy" groups to "light" groups. When there are several candidates for a move, the one with "maximum likelihood" is chosen.

After all possible moves have been made, the chromosomes within each group are ordered according to the slope table which describes the slope of a line that sweeps in from the right. Most groups are ordered by size. When the C+X group has 15 or 16 members, the third largest or third and fourth largest are placed in the X slots. When G+Y has five members, the chromosome with the maximum fit factor is placed in the Y slot.

The classification table can be supplied to CLASFY with the OS parameter, followed by the object numbers for the slots. In this case, CLASFY sets up the karyotype format but does not do any classifications.

KTYPE

Purpose: Builds KARYOGRAM and displays it on the gray scale.

KTYPE utilizes the chromosome directory, the classification tables and the rotated images on RCR to build the karyogram on KGM.

IBUF is a 20480 byte buffer that holds one record for each object on the current line. Since the record length is 1024 bytes, twenty objects can be accommodated.

KTYPE builds the karyogram one line at a time, inserting line segments from IBUF, object numbers, centromere marks and slot ID's at the appropriate time in the appropriate place.

INT2

Purpose: Provide operator interaction to fix karyotype errors.

INT2 is called after the chromosomes have been measured, classified, and displayed as a karyotype. The operator can correct rotation errors, centromere errors, and classification errors. The corrections are normally done in the above order, since a rotation error usually causes a centromere error and a centromere error usually causes a classification error.

INT2 uses WPARAM to write parameters to MOB and CLASFY and uses RPARAM to read them back to see what has previously occurred. If the operator corrects rotation and centromere errors and does not move any chromosomes around, INT2 will allow CLASFY to reclassify on the basis of the new measurements. After the operator starts making moves, INT2 tells CLASFY what the karyotype should look like and does not allow an automatic reclassification.

RESEL

Purpose: Save information on measured chromosomes.

RESEL uses the MOB output to rearrange the measurements in order of type and store them in KDATA (BDATA for banded spreads). It also writes the patient report line in PDATA.

Format of KDATA: RECLEN = 1024

Line 1	Directory Record 1 for Source 1 spreads		
Bytes			
1-2	NEXT	1*2	Line # of next Dir Rec for Source 1, or 0
3-4	NUSED	1*2	# of spreads in this Dir Rec max is 85
5-854	PID (850)	BYTE	10 byte patient ID for each spread, or 0
855-1024	LINE (85)	1*2	Corresponding data line # for each spread
Line 2	Directory Record 1 for Source 2 spreads		
:	:		
Line 15	Directory Record 1 for Source 15 spreads		

When "NUSED" becomes 85, next available line # will be inserted into NEXT. Then the line in NEXT will be the next directory record for this source.

Line 16-500 Data Records and Directory Records, if necessary

Bytes			
1-64		LABEL 1	(First 64 bytes) source, patient, sex, slide, X,Y
65-84		LABEL 2	(First 20 bytes) scan time
85-104		LABEL 3	(First 20 bytes) scan ID
105-124		LABEL 4	(First 20 bytes) diagnosis
125-126	NC	1*2	# of chromosomes in the karyotype
127-128	LSUM	1*2	Length sum (not normalized for 46)
129-132	ISUM	REAL*4	IOD sum (not normalized for 46)
133-136	ASUM	REAL*4	Area sum (not normalized for 46)
137-144	UNUSED		
145-224	ON (80)	BYTE	Object #'s for types 1-24, 25-30, 31-40, or 0
225-304	ONL (80)	BYTE	# lines for each object
305-384	ONS (80)	BYTE	# samples
385-464	LEN (80)	BYTE	Length (adjusted for bend)-un-normalized)
465-624	IOD (80)	1*2	IOD/8 - unnormalized
625-784	AREA (80)	1*2	Area
785-864	CIL (80)	BYTE	CIL
865-944	CID (80)	BYTE	CID
945-1024	CIA (80)	BYTE	CIA
Records 2-4 for Banded Data			
1-1632	OCFOUR(51,8)	REAL*4	C for types 1-24,25,26
1633-3060	OPHI (51,7)	REAL*4	PHI for types 1-24, 25, 26
Negative Source = Banded spread and uses DK4:BDATA[6,6]			

MASK 2

25

Purpose: To combine two pictures and add a border.

MASK2 combines the numbered spread and karyotype into a single picture formatted for the hardcopy. The output is written on disk, with an option to also write it on tape if switch 5 is up.

The picture on disk is written in hardcopy format, with four bits for each element, and the picture on tape is written with eight bits for each element. Gray scales, reference masks and annotation are added to the picture.

MASK2 is also used to combine the numbered spread and the raw spread for counts. It checks for the KG parameter followed by the disk unit and filename for the raw spread.

MASK2 calls subroutines MSUB, WEDGE, REF, and WLINE to do the bulk of the work in creating the output picture.

BAND

Purpose: To find the waveform and calculate Fourier coefficients for banded chromosomes.

The input to **BAND** is the rotated chromosome file, RCR. For each chromosome, **BAND** first decides if the chromosome is straight or bent.

For bent chromosomes, **BAND** curve fits a parabola to the boundary points and recalculates the chromosome length. The waveform is determined by sampling along the parabola, and using three points perpendicular to the slope of the parabola.

For straight chromosomes, the waveform is determined by sampling along each line, using a moving window of eight points. The maximum value found along the line is used.

A and B Fourier coefficients are then computed from the waveform values for eight harmonics. From these, C (Amplitudes) and PHI (Phase Angle) are computed and saved in records 4-7 of the rotated chromosome file, RCR. Length and centromeric index are passed to **FOUR** as parameters.

BAND recognizes the following parameters:

WA: Store a representation of the waveform in place of the rotated chromosome images.

AX: Mark the axis for each chromosome

QB: Quick BAND — process only the C group.

FOUR

Purpose: To classify banded chromosomes using Fourier coefficients, length and centromeric index.

The inputs to **FOUR** are the classification table of means and variances, and the banded chromosome measurements. **FOUR** computes the likelihood that each chromosome belongs to each of the chromosome types, using 14 measurements — length, centromeric index by area, C(2) to C(8), and PHI (2) to PHI (6).

If a chromosome's length or centromeric index differs by more than 6 S.D. for a particular chromosome type, that type is ruled out for that chromosome. Similarly, if the C sum or PHI sum exceeds 7 S.D. or the total sum exceeds 8 S.D., that type is excluded for that chromosome.

The chromosomes are then classified in order of likelihood, subject to group membership rules. This procedure may leave some chromosomes unclassified, since certain types may have been excluded for certain chromosomes.

Using the unclassified chromosomes, the most likely classification is found, say chromosome *i* belongs to group *j*. The chromosomes in group *j* are then examined to see if one of them can be moved to another group that is not yet full. If so, the most likely move is made.

The classification results are written as parameters for CLASFY.

PREP

Purpose: To print the patient report

PREP reads the patient report records that were written on disk by RESEL, and prints them on the line printer. If the parameter PL is used, the records for different patients are separated by a double space. Otherwise, each patient's report is on a separate page.

ABNORM

Purpose: To print information on abnormal chromosomes **ABNORM** is called only when console switch 10 is down. It reads the rotated chromosome file, RCR, and examines the profile of each chromosome to determine centromere information. It then prints a message for each chromosome, regarding its normality.

KFIX

Purpose: Syntactical classification within B,D,F, and G groups.

KFIX is the final phase of the hybrid classifier for banded chromosomes, and operates as follows:

(1) Take the 4 chromosomes in the G group. Measure the position along the length of the chromosome of the brightest band. The 2 chromosomes with the bright band closest to the center correspond to the G-21 the other two are the G-22.

(2) Take the 6 chromosomes in the D group. Measure the ratio of average IOD in the upper half of the chromosome so that of the lower half of the chromosome. The two smallest values correspond to the D-13, the two largest values correspond to the D-15 and the remaining two are the B-14.

(3) Separate the F-19 and F-20 chromosome by IOD. The two chromosomes with the smallest integrated optical density are the F-19's.

(4) Take the B group. Measure the average IOD between the centromere position and a distance along the long arm equal to the short arm length or to the midpoint of the chromosome, whichever is shorter. The two chromosomes with the largest value correspond to the B-4.

MVIO

Purpose: To read and write contiguous files with automatic double buffering, blocking, and random or sequential access to lines of data.

The calling sequences for the six entry points are as follows:

```
CALL OPEN (MVB,BUFSIZ,DBFLAG,
           MODE,LNAME)
CALL GET (MVB,LINE,INDEX[,NORA])
CALL PUT (MVB,LINE,INDEX)
```

```
CALL CLOSE (MVB)
CALL READ (MVB,LINE,INDEX,LOC)
CALL WRITE (MVB,LINE,LOC)
```

An OPEN call is required before any GET or PUT calls can be made to a dataset. The user must provide core space large enough to hold all the necessary control blocks and control information, as well as the data that is to be read or written. This allows MVIO to be re-entrant. In addition, no space is wasted on unused data sets, as would happen if MVIO contained storage for a fixed number of data sets.

The control information can be considered as a "mini-VICAR-block" or MVB. Each MVB is 56 bytes long and contains a tran block, link block, filename block and the information required by MVIO. (See Flow Chart 9)

The MVB is followed by one or two buffers to hold the data that is read or written. Each buffer is a multiple of the RK11 disk block size (512 bytes). An entire buffer is normally read from or written onto the disk with a single access. This greatly increases the effective transfer rate. When two buffers are provided, MVIO allows the user to overlap computation with the disk input/output.

GET and PUT are called to obtain the index relative to the start of the MVB for the desired record in the data set. Thus the data does not have to be moved from one buffer to another. On most "get" calls, the requested line will already be in one of the buffers and MVIO simply returns the index without any physical I/O required.

PUT is called to obtain the index of where to store the line that is to be written. MVIO initiates physical I/O when a buffer has been completely filled. A "close" call is required to write any data left in a buffer by earlier "put" calls.

40

45

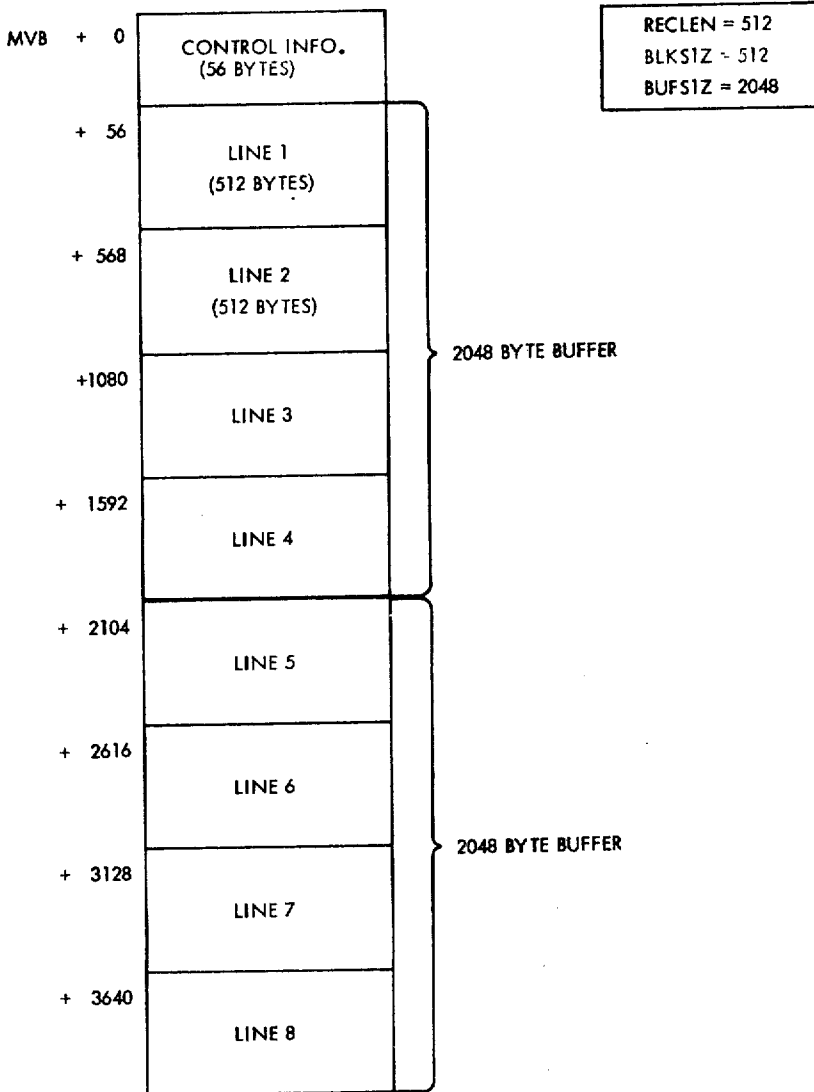
50

55

60

65

MVIO - BLOCKING AND DOUBLE BUFFERING EXAMPLE



FLOW CHART 9 MVIO - Blocking and Double Buffering Example

A logical record (or line) can be smaller than, larger than, or the same size as the physical block size (512 bytes). As previously noted, each buffer is a multiple of 512 bytes in length, but the buffer must also be large enough to hold a complete logical record.

MVIO (See Flow Chart 9) is normally used in conjunction with the label subroutines GLABEL and PLABEL, which are described in more detail elsewhere. They set up some of the fields in the MVB when the picture data is preceded by a label.

The fields in the calling sequences are defined as follows:

MVB is the location of the MVB for the data set. The user must reserve enough core for his buffers immediately following the MVB.

BUFSIZ is the size of each buffer (multiple of 512 bytes).

DBFLAG is the flag for double buffering, 0 = no double buffering (one buffer), 1 = double buffer (two buffers).

MODE is defined as:

0 = Disk Input	0,1 and 2 are functionally equivalent
1 = Disk Output	
2 = Disk Update	
4 = Tape Input	4, and 5 are functionally equivalent
5 = Tape Output	

LNAME is a three character logical name for the data set that can be used to assign it to a file with the \$AS command. (Subroutine AFILE can be used to make a default assignment).

LINE is the desired line number, positive for data lines, negative for label records, and zero for the "next" line.

INDEX is the offset in bytes from the start of the MVB to the requested line. In Fortran, when MVB is defined as a byte array, sample J of the requested line is at MVB (J+INDEX). In Marco, MVB+INDEX is the location of the first sample of the requested line.

INDEX is set to zero for an end-of-file read from tape.

NORA is an optional parameter to prevent read-ahead.

READ and WRITE can be used when RECLEN = BUFSIZ and single buffering is specified. A line is read into LOC, or written from LOC, without any overlap.

Updating is normally done with a GET and a PUT for the record to be updated. (The same index value will be returned on the GET and PUT.) This insures that other records in the block and other blocks in the buffer will not be changed.

The "get" can be omitted only if all records are "put" sequentially, starting with the first record of a block.

The MVB format is shown below. Word numbers are in decimal, starting at 1 and byte numbers are in octal, starting at 0. TB = tran block, LB = link block, and FB = filename block.

WORD	BYTE	CONTENTS
1	0	TB Active Block #
2	2	+2 Active Buffer Address
3	4	+4 Word Count
4	6	+6 Function/Status
5	10	+8 Words Not Transferred
6	12	IBN Inactive Block #
7	14	IBA Inactive Buffer Address
8	16	-2 Error Return
9	20	LB Link Pointer
10	22	+2 Logical Name
11	24	+4 Unit #! Words To Follow
12	26	+6 Device Name
13	30	CRC Current Record #
14	32	-2 Indicator ! Unused
15	34	FB File Name (Word 1)
16	36	+2 File Name (Word 2)
17	40	+4 Extension
18	42	+6 UIC
19	44	WNT Words Not Transferred
20	46	SBN Start Block #
21	50	NBF # Blocks In The File
22	52	NLR # Label Records
23	54	RECLEN Record Length (Multiple or Divisor of BLKSIZ)
24	56	BLKSIZ Block Size
25	60	BUFSIZ Buffer Size (Multiple of BLKSIZ and RECLEN)
26	62	BPB Blocks Per Buffer
27	64	DBF/MD Mode ! Double Buffering Flag
28	66	WFLAG Write Flag (Last Block # To Be Written + 1)

LABEL

Callable Entry Point Names: GLABEL, PLABEL

Purpose: To obtain and store label information on disk data sets.

These subroutines are used in conjunction with MVIO, when processing labeled data sets. They obtain or store the label parameters, and also set up the BLKSIZ, RECLEN, NLR, and BPB fields in the MVB. GLABEL and PLABEL must be called after the OPEN call for the MVB.

CALL GLABEL (MVB, SPAR, INDEX) to get a label

CALL PLABEL (MVB, SPAR, LABEL) to put a label

MVB is the mini-VICAR block for the data set.

SPAR is a five word table of system parameters

SPAR (1) = NL, # Lines of picture data

SPAR (2) = BPL, Bytes per line

SPAR (3) = BPE, Bits per element

SPAR (4) = NLR, # of label records

SPAR (5) = BLKSIZ, Block size

GLABEL transfers the label information into SPAR.

PLABEL transfers the data in SPAR to the label.

Index is the offset from MVB to the first byte of the label, as returned by 'get.'

Label is the location of the label to be output.

Example:

```

INTEGER SPAR (5)
BYTE A (4200), B (4200)
CALL OPEN (A,2048,1,0,'MV1')
CALL OPEN (B,2048,1,1,'MV2')
CALL GLABEL (A,SPAR,IA)
CALL PLABEL (B,SPAR,A(IA+1))
    
```

Open A for input
Open B for output
Get label from A
Put label to B

GLABEL can also be used with an unlabeled data set. It will return NL as the # blocks in the data set

BPL = 512

BPE = 8

NLR = 0

These routines are re-entrant, except when GLABEL is used with an unlabeled data set.

EXIT

Purpose: To replace the FORTRAN exit and error subroutines and save 1260 bytes of core.

EXIT can be used to save core after a FORTRAN program has been checked out. ERRR gives a single

40

error message (A367), instead of the individual messages normally given by the FORTRAN error routine ERRR.

45

When EXIT is called, it will either return to DOS via a .EXIT or return to CALMS via an RTS R5. It makes this decision by checking the value of R5 when EXIT was called. When DOS loads a program, it clears R5, but when CALMS loads a program, R5 is equal to a location within CALMS.

Therefore, CALL EXIT will work for programs running under DOS or under CALMS.

50

In order to select EXIT.OBJ over the FORTRAN exit subroutine, specify EXIT before FTNLIB in the link command string. The /SU switch should be used in the FORTRAN command string to save additional core and time.

55

All FORTRAN modules of CALMS should be compiled with /SU or they may not fit in core.

SAVER

60

Purpose: To save and restore registers 0-4 on the stack, for subroutines called with an R5 calling sequence.

SAVER and RESTR provide a convenient way for MACRO subroutines to save and restore registers 0-4 on the stack.

65

To save registers 0-4:

JSR R4, SAVER

To restore registers 0-4 and return via R5:

JMP RESTR

(SAVER is called via R4, and R5 is not saved.)

AFILE

Purpose: To assign a file to a dataset.

CALL AFILE (MVB, DUNIT, FILPEX, GRP, USR)

MVB is the mini-VICAR block for the dataset.

DUNIT is the disk unit (1 for DK1:, 2 for DK2:, etc.)

FILPEX is the 6 character filename plus 3 character extension.

GRP is the group number from the UIC

USR is the user number from the UIC.

Example:

CALL ALFILE (A,1, 'PIC ', 5,5)

Assigns DK1:PIC[5,5] to MVB A

PARAM

Callable Entry Point Names: PARAM, PARBUF

Purpose: To read free-field parameters from the keyboard and convert them.

PARAM types an *, then reads up to 80 characters from the keyboard, terminated by a carriage return. Parameters are separated by blanks or commas, and can be one of the following:

1. One word integer — negative integers are preceded by a minus sign.

2. Two word alphameric — first character must be alphabetic. The character string is padded with trailing blanks if less than 4 characters. It is truncated if more than 4 characters.

3. Variable length alphameric — the string is enclosed in apostrophes. If an odd number of characters, the last word is padded with a trailing blank. If an apostrophe is desired, type two consecutive apostrophes.

The raw character string is saved at 'PARBUF' which is accessible to MACRO programs, but not FORTRAN. However, the user can optionally supply his own PARBUF.

The calling sequence is:

CALL PARAM (N,P PAR, MAXNP [,PARBUF])

NP is the number of parameter words that were stored in PAR

MAXNP is the maximum allowable number of parameter words (the size of PAR)

PARBUF is optional 83 byte user buffer for the raw character string.

Example:

INTEGER PAR (20)

CALL PARAM (NP, PAR, 20)

If the user types:

NH, PRINT, 42, -1, 'ABC' 'DEF'

The result is:

PAR (1) = NH

PAR (2) = AA

PAR (3) = PR

PAR (4) = IN

PAR (5) = 42

PAR (6) = -1

PAR (7) = AB

PAR (8) = C'

PAR (9) = DE

PAR (10) = FA

NP = 10

PARAM is reentrant if the user supplies PARBUF. However, an earlier keyboard input request must be satisfied before a later one can be done.

PARAM maintains a byte with the global name 'PBUSY'. It is set to one when PARAM is entered, and cleared when PARAM exits.

Any program which is entered by an interrupt (such as SEARCH or HCOPI) must check that PBUSY = 0 before calling PARAM. If PBUSY is not zero, the program must signal PARAM that it is waiting to call it, but could not because PARAM was busy. It does this by storing the location for PARAM to transfer control to in 'PINT' or PINT+2, and then executing an RT1.

PARAM will then call the waiting routine with a simulated interrupt, when it has finished with the earlier request.

(The PBUSY, PINT method is required under DOS; otherwise the KB driver gets confused).

QPRINT

15 Purpose: To print a message, with automatic buffering

QPRINT waits for completion of a previous print, moves the message to its own buffer, initiates a print with a TRAN request, and returns to the user.

20 CALL QPRINT (LOC[,NBYTES])

LOC is the first byte to be printed (carriage control). NBYTES is the number of bytes to be printed. (maximum — 132).

25 NBYTES can be omitted if the message is terminated with a "zero" byte.

FORTRAN automatically inserts a zero byte for literal strings and 'ASCIZ', in MACRO, also does this.

Example:

30 CALL QPRINT ('single space')

CALL QPRINT ('0 double space')

TYPE

Purpose: To type a message with automatic buffering

35 TYPE is similar to QPRINT, except that output is on the keyboard and the maximum message length is 80 bytes.

CALL TYPE (LOC [,NBYTES])

40 If NBYTES is omitted or zero, a null (0) terminates the message. TYPE inserts a <CR> at the end of the message unless NBYTES = 0.

IV

45 Purpose: To convert and move logical *1 (byte) data and word data

IV is a function and the other entry points are subroutines. These routines consider bytes to be positive numbers from 0-255. (FORTRAN treats bytes as signed numbers from -128 to +127.)

50 IV (byte) = Integer value (0-255) of a byte variable

CALL ITL (INT, L1) (INTEGER to LOGICAL)

Move the low order byte of INT to L1.

CALL MVL(L1, L2, N) (Move LOGICAL)

Move N bytes starting at L1 to L2

55 CALL MVW (I1, I2, N) (Move WORD)

Move N WORDS starting at I1 to I2

CALL ZIA (IBUF,N) (Zero INTEGER array)

Zero N WORDS starting at IBUF

60 CALL ITLA (INT,L1,N) (INTEGER to LOGI-

CAL array)

Store INT in N bytes starting at L1

CALL SWAP (I1, I2)

Interchange I1 and I2.

Note: RO is not saved by these routines!

TEXT

Purpose: To generate readable characters for labeling

of pictorial output.

Each character is generated from a six sample by seven line array of BIT, where a one BIT represents black and a zero bit represents white. The left most of the six samples is always zero.

CALL TEXT(INBUF, INCHR, LINE, OUTBUF, SIZE)

INBUF is the location of the input ASCII characters

INCHR is the # of input characters

LINE is the line number (0-6) of the bit array

OUTBUF is the location for the output bytes

SIZE is the number of bytes to store for each bit (1,2, ...)

OUTBUF must be at least INCHR*SIZE*6 bytes long

HCPAK

Purpose: To pack and unpack data in hardcopy format (4 bits) and convert from 7 to 8 bit format.

CALL HCPAK (BUF8, BUF4, NE)

CALL HCUPK (BUF4, BUF8, NE)

CALL MVW78 (BUF7, BUF8, NW)

BUF8 is the LOC of 8-Bit Data

BUF4 is the LOC of 4-Bit Data

BUF7 is the LOC of 7-Bit Data

NE is the number of elements to pack or unpack. NW is the number of works to convert from 7-Bit format to 8-Bit format.

RPARAM

Purpose: To pass parameters to a CALMS phase and to assign the next phase to be loaded.

CALL WPARAM (NP, PAR, PNUM)

NP is the number of words of parameters to write

PAR is the location of the parameters

PNUM is the number of the phase which is to receive the parameters

CALL RPARAM (NP, PAR, NPMAX [,PNUM])

To read parameters through the CALMS supervisor. See the PARAM writeup for details. PNUM is an optional phase number used to read another phase's parameters.

CALL APHASE (N)

Normally, phases are loaded in sequence, but APHASE is used to change the sequence.

N is the number of the phase.

DLINE

Purpose: Subroutines used to access the gray scale and cursor, when running under the CALMS supervisor.

CALL DECLEAR to erase the entire gray scale.

CALL DLINE (LOC,Y,X,NS,REPL,ERASE) to write a line of data.

LOC is location of data in core.

Y is line on gray scale (0-1023)

X is starting sample on gray scale (0-1023)

NS is number of samples

REPL is non-zero to replicate samples and lines. (If switch 3 is up, only samples are replicated)

ERASE is

positive to erase this line before writing

negative to erase only

zero to write only.

CALL DWAIT to wait for gray scale ready

CALL CURSOR (Y,X,LINE,SAMP) to read the cursor.

Y is the line on the gray scale (0-1023)

X is the sample on the gray scale (0-1023)

LINE is the picture line (1-512)

SAMP is the picture sample (1-512)

CALL SC sets up the cursor adjustments and saves them on disk as parameters for INT1.

CALL RCA reads in the cursor adjustments from disk.

CALL MCU moves the cursor up one line

CALL MCD moves the cursor down one line

CALL MCL moves the cursor left one sample

CALL MCR moves the cursor right one sample

CALL UDLR (PAR) moves the cursor one step according to whether PAR is a U,D,L, or R.

The cursor adjustment process is required to correct for cursor drift. Two marks are written on the gray scale, one at 32, 32 and one at 992, 992. The operator is requested to move the cursor to these reference positions and the readings are saved. Thereafter, CURSOR performs a linear interpolation on all cursor readings, using the saved values.

There is also a standalone version of DLINE in FTNLIB. It differs from the CALMS version in the way the cursor adjustments are saved and read back.

MCISUB

Purpose: Subroutines to control the MCI and sort the spread queue.

This module consists of miscellaneous subroutines used by SEARCH and CALMS. It also globally defines the MCI register addresses and interrupt vector locations.

CALL IXYABS (Y,Y) Initiates a motor move to X,Y

CALL IXREL (XDEL) Initiates a relative X move

CALL IYREL (YDEL) Initiates a relative Y move

CALL IFREL (FDEL) Initiates a relative F move

CALL CFOC (F) Stores the sum of the two focus parameters

CALL LED (CODE,VAL) Puts VAL in the LED whose code is given

CALL MFST (MAGN, FPOS) Stores the magnification and filter position in MAGN and EPOS, and displays the magnification in the magnification LED. It also stores FSTEP, FLAST, XADJ, and YADJ for the lens in use.

CALL SORTQ Sorts the spread queue according to its rating.

ROACH

FUNCTION: ROACH (WI,BI,WORD,EWI,-MASK)

ROACH will scan a binary line to locate the first set bit. The scan will begin at WORD (WI) and end at WORD (EWI). If no set bit is found, the return code is zero. If a set bit is found, WI is returned as the index of the word containing the bit. BI is the bit index within the word (numbered 0, 1, 2, ..., 15). The corresponding bit position within the MASK is also set.

TURTLE

TURTLE is invoked by SEGMENT to walk counterclockwise around the perimeter of objects in the binary picture.

CALL TURTLE (COMMON,EDGE,WOD,-MASK,NW2)

COMMON is composed of the following six words:
N = the number of segment end points found

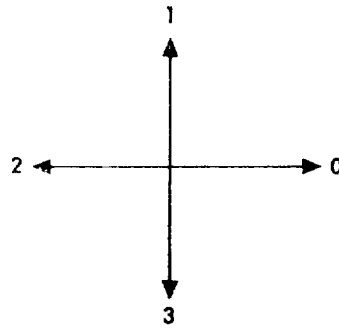
PERIM = the number of perimeter points found
 YMIN,XMIN, YMAX,XMAX, = the extreme coordinates of the object

EDGE is an integer array into which is placed the coordinates of the detected end points. On input, WORD points to the word containing the first detected bit of the object and MASK designates the bit positions within that word. NW2 is the number of bytes per line.

The TURTLE uses a four point connectivity algorithm in walking around the perimeter. At each step, the TURTLE will examine its four adjacent neighbors, numbered 0,1,2, and 3 (See Flow Chart 10) to determine its new direction. The order in which neighboring samples are examined is predetermined to ensure that the

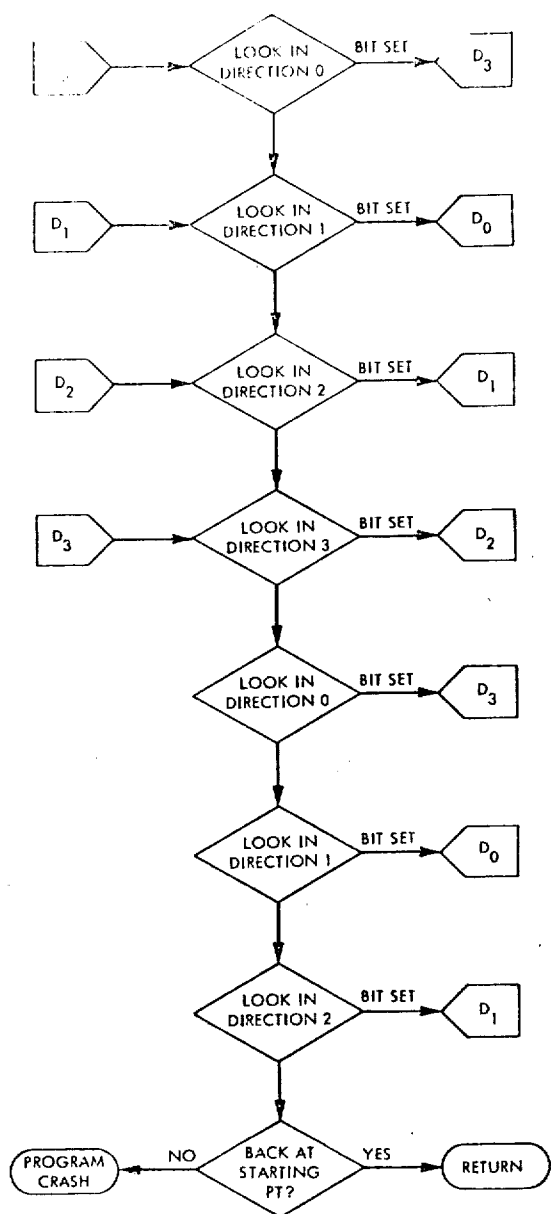
TURTLE will always proceed in a counterclockwise direction (See Flow Chart 11).

5 Since not all perimeter points are segment end points, the TURTLE uses a decision table to identify the end points. End point determination is based on the TURTLE's previous and current directions, and his conviction that since he is traversing the perimeter in a counterclockwise direction, the chromosome will always remain on his left. Line segments which contain only one sample are recorded twice so that all segments have starting and ending end point coordinates. The TURTLE's decision table is given in Flow Chart 10. The number of times perimeter points are recorded as end point coordinates appears in parentheses.



		CURRENT DIRECTION			
		0	1	2	3
PREVIOUS DIRECTION	0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(0)
	1	(0)	(1)	(1)	(2)
	2	(1)	(0)	(0)	(1)
	3	(1)	(2)	(0)	(1)

SEGMENT END POINT DECISION TABLE



FLOW CHART 11 Four Point Connectivity Algorithm

SORTIN

SORTIN is invoked by SEGMENT to sort the end point coordinates for a chromosome in the order that they would be encountered while scanning the chromosome line-by-line from left to right. Thus, the sort is in ascending order, first by line coordinate, and second by sample coordinate.

CALL SORTIN(EDGE,N,IND)

N is the number of end points.

Upon return, IND=0 if the sort was successful, ≠ 0 if not.

EDGE is a buffer area 4N words long. The first 2N words contain the end point coordinates for the chromosome. The remaining 2N words is used as a work area for the bucket sort routine.

SORTIN uses a byte array to keep track of the ordering of the end points. Because of this, a maximum of 255 end points may be sorted.

ERASE

ERASE is invoked by SEGMENT to remove a chromosome from the binary spread image.

CALL ERASE(WORD,EDGE,AREA,N2,NW)

WORD points to the buffer area containing the binary image.

EDGE points to the end point coordinates for the chromosome.

N2 is the number of coordinates in EDGE (two per coordinate pair).

NW is the number of words per line in the binary image.

AREA is returned as the number of sample points contained in the chromosome.

ORIOB

Purpose: Orient objects.

CALL ORIOB(IBUF,OBUF,EF,CHDIR,NL,OPROT,RCODE)

ORIOB finds the minimum enclosing rectangle for the object in IBUF using the endpoint table EP and 32 rotations from 0° to 90°. It then rotates the object into OBUF and sets the rotated NL and NS in CHDIR. OPROT specifies any additional rotation desired by the operator.

EPROT

Purpose: Rotates chromosome endpoints.

CALL EPROT(SIN,COS,NL,EP,XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX)

EPROT rotates the endpoints (EP) by the angle specified by SIN and COS. It returns the limits of the enclosing rectangle (XMIN,XMAX, YMIN, YMAX).

OBROT

Purpose: To rotate objects.

CALL OBROT(XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX,COS,SIN,IBUF,OBUF)

OBROT rotates the object in IBUF into OBUF. COS and SIN specify the rotation angle and XMIN,XMAX,YMIN,YMAX give the enclosing rectangle of the object in unrotated coordinates.

Four point linear interpolation is used to set the intensity values of the rotated object.

ACCSUB

5 Purpose: Accumulate area and density by sample for rotated object.

CALL ACCSUB(BUF,NL,MS,AREAA,DENA,TAREA,TDEN)

10 The chromosome is located in BUF and is NL by NS. AREAA is the area accumulator by sample and DENA is the density by sample. TAREA and TDEN are the area and density totals for the object.

CHROUT

15 Purpose: To stand objects up and move them into the output buffer.

CALL CHROUT(IBUF,OBUF,NS,NL,LPB,IP,FLG,BUFSZ)

20 CHROUT rotates the object in IBUF (NS X NL) by ± 90° in to OBUF for output. LPB gives # of lines that will fit into OBUF, FLG tell which way to rotate object and BUFSZ is NS for IBUF.

KURSOR

25 Purpose: To locate information about the karyogram for the current cursor position.

CALL KURSOR(Y,X,L,S,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)

30 Y,X,L,S are the cursor coordinates returned by cursor. SLID is the slot ID indicated; SLCL and SLCS are the slot center coordinates; and N is the object ID of the object residing in the slot.

COMPUTER PRINTOUT PROGRAM

```
.TITLE CALMS - CALMS SUPERVISOR
.NLIST BEX
.MCALL .CALL, .EXIT, .PAUSE, .INIT, .TRAN, .WAIT, .RLSE
.GLOBAL RLS, CVT, CDT. ;MAKE EMTS RESIDENT
;SUPERVISOR FOR THE CLINICAL AUTOMATED LIGHT MICROSCOPE SYSTEM
;FOR CHROMOSOME ANALYSIS.
;THE SUPERVISOR CONTROLS SLIDE SEARCH, SCANNING, ANALYSIS, AND HARD-COPY
;OUTPUT OF KARYOTYPES OR COUNTS.
;SEARCH AND HARD-COPY ARE PERMANENTLY RESIDENT BELOW LOCATION 60000.
;SCAN AND ANALYSIS CONSISTS OF 16 PHASES THAT RESIDE ON DISK IN CORE-
;IMAGE FORMAT. ONE PHASE AT A TIME IS LOADED AT LOCATION 60000 AND
;CALLED BY THE SUPERVISOR.
```

```
LF=12 ;LINE FEED
PSW=177776
NPH=24 ;# OF PHASES
BINPH=2 ;BINARY PHASE NUMBER
NOBPH=6 ;NOB PHASE NUMBER
INTPH=7 ;INIT PHASE NUMBER
MOBPH=8 ;MOB PHASE NUMBER
MASKPH=13 ;MASK PHASE NUMBER
NSDS=3 ;# OF SCAN DATA SETS
NHDS=2 ;# OF HARDCOPY DATA SETS
SDU=5 ;SCAN DISK UNIT
HDU=3 ;HARDCOPY DISK UNIT
MYBSIZ=56
LABSIZ=12
IBN=12
IBA=14 ;INVB DEFINITIONS
CURREC=30
SBN=46
RECLN=54
BUFSIZ=69
BPP=62
DBFLAG=64
SWR =177570
```

```

CURRENT ORIGIN IS 30000
SOURCE..WORD 8.
NSCAN..WORD 0
PHUM..WORD -
PANUM..ASCII /12345678 /
SLNUM..ASCII /123A1 /
PASEX..ASCII /F /
SPH..WORD -
CSPQ..WORD SPQ+ -
SPR..BLKB 300
SPQ..BLKW 600
LPHUM..WORD 10
LSLNUM..WORD 8
NPHASE..WORD -
PAGE
CALMS..CALL TYPE, <MSG2, ZERO> ;ASK ABOUT RESTART
MOV #6, R1
CLR LINE
CLED..CALL LED, <LINE, ZERO> ;INITIALIZE LEDS
INC LINE
SOB R1, CLED
CALL OPEN, <MYB, PSIZE, ZERO, ZERO, LNAME> ;OPEN OVERLAY DATASET
MOV PSIZE, MYB+RECLN
CALL OPEN, <PHYB, PARSIZ, ZERO, TWO, PLNAME> ;PARAMETER DS
MOV PARSIZ, PHYB+RECLN
MOV #4, DNPTAB+INTPH+INTPH-2 ;SET TO READ 4 CURSOR ADJNPTS
MOV #512, NPTAB ;ALLOW RESTART
MOV #512, DNPTAB
MOV #NHDS, R0 ;SET UP THE START BLOCK NUMBERS FOR
MOV #HSBN, R1 ;ALL HARDCOPY DATA SETS
C05: MOVB R0, FILPEX+1
BISB #60, FILPEX+1 ;CONVERT TO ASCII
CALL AFILE, <A, LHDU, FILPEX, TWO, TWO>
CALL OPEN, <A, TWELVE, ZERO, ZERO, LNAME>
MOV A+SBH, (R1)+ ;SAVE THE START BLOCK NUMBER
SOB R0, C05
CALL SEARCH ;INITIAL CALL TO SEARCH
JSR PC, PPAR ;PROCESS RESTART AND PHASE PARAMETERS
TST NSCAN
BNE S10 ;BR IF A SCAN RESTART
S06: JSR PC, INSCAN ;IF NSCAN=0, ALLOW SEARCH START
;
S10: TSTB SFLAG ;'IDLE LOOP' STARTS HERE
BNE S40 ;BR IF SEARCH RUNNING
TST NSCAN
BEQ S40 ;BR IF NONE TO SCAN
S13: MOV #NSDS, R0 ;LOOK FOR SCAN DS
S15: MOV #SDS, R1
MOV NFSDS, R2 ;# FULL SCAN DATASETS
BEQ S22 ;BR IF ZERO
S20: CMPB R0, (R1)+ ;CHECK R0 AGAINST ALL FULL DATASETS
BEQ S25 ;BR IF DATASET IS IN USE
SOB R2, S20 ;BR IF MORE TO CHECK
S22: MOVB R0, R1 ;OK TO USE THIS DATASET, STORE IT
BR S30 ;GO CALL SCAN
S25: SOB R0, S15 ;BR IF MORE TO TEST
BR S40 ;NONE AVAILABLE
S30: BIS #60, R0 ;CONVERT TO ASCII
MOVB R0, FILPEX+1 ;STORE IN FILENAME
MOVB #'S, FILPEX ;AS SN
MOV #SDU, DUMIT ;STORE SCAN DISK UNIT
DEC NSCAN ;NSCAN=NSCAN-1
S31: CALL PHASE, <ONE> ;SCAN
CALL LED, <SOLE, NSCAN>
TST NPHASE
BEQ S06 ;BR IF SCAN WAS ABORTED
CLR NPTAB+NOBPH+NOBPH-2 ;CLEAR NOB PARAMETERS FOR INT1
S315: CLR NPTAB+BINPH+BINPH-2 ;CLEAR BINARY PARAMETERS
CALL PHASE, LINTPH ;CALL INT1 FOR THE PRE-F0B ADL
CMP NPHASE, #1 ;TEST FOR RESCAN OR ABORT
BEQ S31 ;BR IF RESCAN
BLT S06 ;BR IF SPREAD WAS ABORTED IN INT1
CMP NPHASE, #NOBPH
BNE S33 ;BR IF NOT A COUNT
CALL PHASE, NPHASE ;CALL NOB

```

	CMP	NPHASE, #MASKPH	
	BNE	S315	;BR IF NOT MASK
S32:	JSR	PC, THSCAN	;IF NSCAN = 0, ALLOW SEARCH START
	JMP	C15	;GO CALL MASK2
S33:	CMP	NPHASE, #MASKPH	
	BEQ	S32	;BR IF MASK
	TST	HPTAB+BINPH+BINPH-2	
	BEQ	S38	;BR IF NOT QUICK OPTION
	.CALL	PHASE, HPHASE	;CALL BINARY
	BR	S315	
S38:	INC	NFSDS	;INCREMENT ANALYSIS QUEUE
	.CALL	LED, <AQLED, NFSDS>	;UPDATE ANALYSIS QUEUE
	BR	S06	
S40:	TSTB	PFLAG	;SEE IF PATIENT REPORT WAS REQUESTED
	BEQ	S42	;BR IF NOT
	CLRB	PFLAG	
	.CALL	PHASE, PPHASE	;CALL THE PATIENT REPORTER
S42:	TSTB	EFLAG	;SEE IF TEXT EDITOR WAS REQUESTED
	BEQ	S45	;BR IF NOT
	CLRB	EFLAG	
	.CALL	PHASE, EPHASE	;CALL THE EDITOR
S45:	TSTB	FRFLAG	;SEE IF FORTRN WAS REQUESTED
	BEQ	S46	;BR IF NOT
	CLRB	FRFLAG	
	.CALL	PHASE, FFHASE	;CALL FORTRN
S46:	TSTB	RFLAG	;SEE IF RESTART WAS REQUESTED
	BEQ	S47	;BR IF NOT
	CLRB	RFLAG	
	JSR	PC, RSTRT	
	BR	JPS10	;GO BACK FOR RESTART
S47:	MOV	#SDS, R1	;SEE IF READY FOR ANALYSIS
	MOV	NFSDS, R2	
	BEQ	JPS10	;BR IF NO FULL SCAN DATASETS
	MOVW	#'S, FILPEX	
	MOV	#SDU, DUNIT	
	MOVW	R1, FILPEX+1	
	MOVW	R1, R0	;SAVE DATA SET # IN R0
	BISB	#60, FILPEX+1	;CONVERT TO ASCII
	DEC	NFSDS	
	DEC	R2	
	BEQ	S60	;BR IF NO DATASET NUMBERS TO MOVE
S50:	MOVW	1(R1), R1	;MOVE DATASET NUMBERS TO TOP OF LIST
	INC	R1	
	SQB	R2, S50	
S60:	MOV	FPHASE, HPHASE	;START ANALYSIS WITH PHASE 2 OR DEBUG PHASE
	MOV	#DNPTAB, R0	
	MOV	#NPTAB, R1	
	MOV	#NPH, R2	
S65:	MOV	<R0>+, <R1>+	;MOVE DNPTAB TO NPTAB
	SQB	R2, S65	
	.CALL	PHASE, <NPHASE>	;ANALYSIS LOOP STARTS HERE
S75:	TSTB	RFLAG	;CALL AN ANALYSIS PHASE
	BEQ	S80	;TEST RESTART FLAG
	CLRB	RFLAG	;BR IF NOT SET
	JSR	PC, RSTRT	
S80:	TST	HPHASE	;TEST FOR ABORT (OR ANALYSIS RESTART)
	BNE	S85	;BR IF NOT AN ABORT (NPHASE=0)
	.CALL	LED, <AQLED, NFSDS>	
JPS10:	JMP	S10	
S85:	CMP	NPHASE, #MASKPH	
	BNE	S75	;BR IF NOT THE MASK PHASE
			;END OF ANALYSIS LOOP
			;LOOK FOR HARDCOPY DATA SET
C15:	MOV	#NHDS, R0	;# HCOPY DATA SETS
	MOV	#HDS, R1	
	MOV	#HSBN, R2	
C20:	TSTB	<R1>+	
	BEQ	C30	;BR IF DATASET IS EMPTY
	TST	<R2>+	;STEP HSBN
	SQB	R0, C20	;BR IF MORE TO TEST
	BR	C15	;NONE AVAILABLE, KEEP LOOKING
C30:	BIS	#60, R0	;CONVERT TO ASCII
	MOVW	R0, FILPEX+1	;STORE IN FILENAME

```

MOV B  #H,FILPEX      ;AS HN
MOV  #H DU, DUNIT     ;HARDCOPY DISK UNIT
INCB  -(R1)           ;SET DATASET BUSY
MOV   R1, CHDS        ;SAVE LOC OF CURRENT MASK DATASET
MOV   R2, CSBN        ;SAVE SBN LOCATION
CALL  PHASE, <MPHASE> ;MASK2
MOV B  #-1, QCHDS     ;SET DATASET FULL OF DATA
INC   NHCOPY
CALL  LED, <HQLD, NHCOPY>
CALL  LED, <AQLD, NFE DS>
TST B  HCFLG
BNE   JS10           ;BR IF H COPY IS OPERATING
INCB  HCFLG         ;SET H COPY OPERATING
BIS   #1, @LITES     ;TURN ON H COPY LITE
MOV   CHDS, CHDS
MOV   @CSBN, A+SBN   ;SET UP START BLOCK NUMBER
MOV   @PSW, -(SP)    ;SAVE PSW TO SIMULATE TRAP
JSR   PC, H COPY    ;CALL H COPY

JS10:  JMP   S10
      .PAGE
      PLOC=60000     ;PHASE START LOCATION
PHASE: MOV   @2(R5), R1
      MOV   R1, PNUM   ;STORE PHASE NUMBER
      INC   R1
      MOV   R1, NPHASE ;NPHASE=PNUM+1
      CALL  ZIA, <157000, L377> ;ZERO 510 BYTES OF UPPER CORE
      CALL  READ, <MYB, PNUM, INDEX, PLOC> ;READ PHASE PNUM INTO PLOC
      ASL   R1
      ADD   #PLITE-4, R1
      BIS   @R1, @LITES ;TURN ON THE LITE FOR THIS PHASE
      CALL  PLOC, <DUNIT, FILPEX> ;CALL THE PHASE, GIVING IT A DATA SET NAME
      BIC   #14176, @LITES ;TURN OFF ANALYSIS LITES
      RTS   RS

PPAR:  .CALL  PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP> ;JSR PC, PPAR
      BEC   NP
      BMI  PPEXT      ;BR IF NP WAS 0
      CMPB PAR, #'N   ;BR IF NO RESTART
      BEQ  PPEXT
      CMPB PAR, #'Y   ;BR IF A RESTART
      BEQ  RSTRT
      JMP  PPHASE     ;PHASE NUMBER AND PARAMETERS

PPEXT: RTS   PC
RSTRT: TST B SFLAG   ;JSR PC, RSTRT
      BNE  PP05      ;BR IF SEARCHING
      .CALL TYPE, <M4, ZERO> ;ASK ABOUT SCAN RESTART
      .CALL PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP>
      CMPB PARBUF, #'Y
      BNE  PP05      ;BR IF NO SCAN RESTART
      .CALL RPARAM, <NP, SOURCE, L512, ONE> ;READ RESTART INFO
      .CALL TYPE, <M7, ZERO> ;ASK FOR FIRST SPREAD NUMBER
      .CALL PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP>
      MOV  R0, R0
      CMP  R0, #1
      BLE  PP02      ;BR IF NUMBER LE 1
      CMP  R0, NSCAN
      BGT  PP02      ;BR IF GT NSCAN
      DEC  R0        ;LEGAL NUMBER, DECREMENT IT
      MOV  R0, SPH   ;STORE IT
      SUB  R0, NSCAN ;ADJUST NSCAN
      ASL  R0
      ASL  R0        ;N*4
      ADD  R0, CSPQ  ;ADJUST CSPQ
PP02:  .CALL GNSTS   ;GET FIRST SPREAD TO SCAN AND ENABLE SPIRAL SEARCH
      .CALL LED, <SQLED, NSCAN>
PP05:  .CALL TYPE, <M5, ZERO> ;ASK ABOUT ANALYSIS RESTART
      .CALL PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP>
      CMPB PARBUF, #'Y
      BNE  PP15      ;BR IF NO ANALYSIS RESTART
      CLR  NPHASE    ;NPHASE=0
      MOV  #NSDS, R0
      MOV  @SDS, R1

```

```

PP10:  MOV  R0, NPSDS      ;SET ALL SCAN DATA SETS AS FULL
      SOB  R0, (R1)+
      .CALL TYPE, (MB, ZERO) ;ASK HOW MANY
      .CALL PARAM, (NP, PAR, MAXNP)
      TST  PAR
      BLE  PP12          ;BR IF N LE 0
      CMP  PAR, #NSDS
      BGE  PP12          ;BR IF N GE NSDS
      MOV  PAR, NPSDS    ;STORE NPSDS
PP12:  .CALL LED, (AQLED, NPSDS) ;DISPLAY ANALYSIS QUEUE
PP15:  TSTB HCFLG
      BNE  PPEX          ;BR IF HCOPI RUNNING
      .CALL TYPE, (M6, ZERO) ;ASK ABOUT HARDCOPY RESTART
      .CALL PARAM, (NP, PAR, MAXNP)
      CMPB PARBUF, #'Y
      BNE  PPEX          ;BR IF NO HARDCOPY RESTART
      MOV  #NHDS, R0
      MOV  #HDS, R1
      .CALL TYPE, (M8, ZERO) ;ASK HOW MANY
      .CALL PARAM, (NP, PAR, MAXNP)
      TST  PAR
      BLE  PP18          ;BR IF N LE 0
      CMP  PAR, #NHDS
      BGE  PP18          ;BR IF N GE NHDS
      MOV  PAR, R0      ;LEGAL N
PP18:  MOV  R0, NHCOPI    ;SET N HARDCOPY DATA SETS AS FULL
PP20:  MOVB #-1, (R1)+
      SOB  R0, PP20
      INCB HCFLG        ;SET HARDCOPY OPERATING
      BIS  #1, @LITES   ;TURN ON HARDCOPY LITE
      MOV  @SPSU, -(SP)
      JSR  PC, HCLD     ;SIMULATE INTERRUPT TO HCOPI END RTE
PPEX:  RTS  PC
PP40:  MOV  PAR, R0      ;PHASE NUMBER
      BLE  PERR
      CMP  R0, #NPH
      BGT  PERR
      ASL  R0
      ADD  #DNPTAB-2, R0 ;DNPTAB+2*PNUM-2
      MOV  NP, @R0      ;STORE NP FOR THE PHASE
      .CALL WPARAM, (NP, PAR+2, PAR)
JPPAR: JMP  PPAR
PERR:  .CALL TYPE, (PENSG, ZERO)
      BR   JPPAR
INSCAN: TST  INSCAN     ;JSR PC, INSCAN
      BNE  CGNS         ;BR IF INSCAN NOT ZERO
      .CALL TYPE, MSG1   ;TYPE 'OK TO START SEARCH'
      .CALL SEARCH      ;ALLOW SEARCH START
      RTS  PC
CGNS:  .CALL GNSTS      ;GET NEXT SPREAD TO SCAN
      RTS  PC
NVB:   .BLKW 10         ;NVB FOR READING PHASE FROM CALMS.OVR
      .BYTE 1,5
      .RAD50 /DK/
      .BLKW 2
      .RAD50 /CALMS OVR/
      .BYTE 2,2
      .BLKW 10
L377:  .WORD 377
PSIZE: .WORD 32256
TUO:   .WORD 2
INDEX: .WORD -
FPHASE: .WORD 2        ;FIRST ANALYSIS PHASE (OR DEBUG PHASE)
HPHASE: .WORD MASKPH
PPHASE: .WORD 16       ;PREP PHASE
EPHASE: .WORD 17       ;TEXT EDITOR PHASE
FFASE:  .WORD 18       ;FORTRN PHASE
DUNIT:  .WORD -        ;DISK UNIT FOR SCAN OR HARDCOPY DATA SET
LNAM:   .ASCII /QVO/
PLNAM:  .ASCII /PAR/

```

```

PMV9:  BLKW 10.          ;MVD FOR WRITING AND READING PARAMETERS
        BYTE 1,1        ;DK1:
        RAD50 /DK /
        BLKW 2
        RAD50 /CALMS.PAR/ ;CALMS.PAR
        BYTE 2,2        ;[2,2]
        BLKW 10.
PARSIZ: WORD 1024.
PLITE:  WORD 100,40,40,40,40,40,20,10,10,10,4,2,2,10010,10010,4000
        WORD 4000,4000,4000,10010,0,0,0,0
NPTAB:  BLKW NPH        ;NP TABLE
DNPTAB: BLKW NPH        ;DEFAULT NP TABLE
        PAGE
        HCUC=172430     ;HARDCOPY WORD COUNT REGISTER
        HCAD=172432
        HCST=172434
        HCND=172434
        HCIV1=440
        HCIV2=442
        INTPS=340      ;INTERRUPT PRIORITY LEVEL 7
HCOPI:  MOV #77777,A    ;CLEAR ACTIVE BLOCK NUMBER
        MOV #77777,A+10N ;AND INACTIVE BLOCK NUMBER
        MOV #SLAB,A+2    ;READ LABEL INTO SLAB
        MOV #LABSIZ,A+BUFSIZ ;READ LABSIZ BYTES
        CLRB A+DBFLAG    ;PREVENT READ-AHEAD
        CLR A+CURREC     ;CLEAR CURRENT RECORD NUMBER
        CALL GLABEL,<A,SPAR,IA>
;READ THE LABEL INFORMATION INTO LOW CORE AND CALCULATE RECLEM.
;THEN, SET UP THE MVD TO USE TWO 4096 BYTE BUFFERS IN HIGH CORE
;FOR THE DISK TO CORE TO HARD-COPY DMA TRANSFER.
        MOV #77777,A    ;CLEAR ACTIVE BLOCK NUMBER
        MOV #160000,A+2 ;ONE BUFFER AT 160000
        MOV #77777,A+10N ;CLEAR INACTIVE BLOCK NUMBER
        MOV #170000,A+10A ;ONE BUFFER AT 170000
        MOV #10000,A+BUFSIZ ;BUFSIZ=4096 BYTES
        MOV #10,A+BPB    ;8 BLOCKS PER BUFFER
        INCB A+DBFLAG    ;SET DOUBLE BUFFERING

        CLR LINE        ;INITIALIZE LINE COUNTER
        MOV #INTRY,0#HCIV1 ;INT ENTRY ADDR TO HCPY INT VEC
        MOV #INTPS,0#HCIV2 ;INT SVC PSM TO HCPY INT VEC
        INC BPL         ;IN CASE OF ODD BYTES
        ASR BPL         ;WD CNT FOR HCPY LINE IS BPL/2
        MOV BPL,BPL2
        ASL BPL2        ;2*WDCHT
        MOV A+54,RMB    ;RECLEM
        SUB BPL,RMB
        SUB BPL,RMB
        MOV #160000,0#HCAD
        SUB RMB,0#HCAD
        CLR 0#HCUC      ;CLEAR HCPY WD CNT REGISTER
        CLR 0#HCST      ;TEST FOR HCPY DEVICE ON
ONTST:  BIT #2000,0#HCST ;BIT-10 IS HC RUNNING
        BNE ONTST      ;WAIT FOR PREVIOUS END-FRAME
        BIT #4000,0#HCST ;BIT-11 IS HC READY
        BNE REPL       ;BR IF HC READY
HCOFF:  MOV 0#HCST,-(SP) ;DISPLAY HCST
        MOV #501,-(SP)  ;A101 MSG, HC OFF
IOT:    IOT            ;ACTION MSG TO OPERATOR
        BR ONTST       ;CHECK HCPY DEVICE AGAIN

```

HARDCOPY DEVICE INTERRUPT SERVICE ROUTINE

```

INTRY:  BIT #10000,0#SWR ;BR IF SW_12 UP
        BNE NXTLN
        COB LXPND
        BEQ NXTLN      ;BR IF NEW LINE
        SUB BPL2,0#HCAD ;RESTORE HCAD
        OR NOGET       ;REPEAT THE LAST LINE
NXTLN:  DEC NL         ;DECREMENT LINE COUNT & TEST
        BEQ EODS      ;BRANCH IF END
REPL:   INC LINE
        ADD RMB,0#HCAD
        BIT #7777,0#HCAD
        BNE NOGET

```

```

      .CALL GET,<A,LINE,INDEX>      ;GET LOCATION OF LINE
      MOV  #A,@#HCAD                ; AND LOAD INTO
      ADD  INDEX,@#HCAD              ; HC BUS ADDR REG
HOGET:  SUB  #DCNT,@#HMC             ;STORE NEGATIVE WORD COUNT
      MOV  #113,@#HCMD              ;COMMAND LINE OUTPUT WITH PDATA=1, LXPND=0
      RTI                            ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT

      .
EODS:   CLR  @#HCST                  ;STOP HCOPIY DEVICE
      CLR  @#PSW                     ;LOWER PRIORITY
      BIT  #4,@#SWR                  ;BR IF SW 2 DOWN (NO RERUN CHECK)
      BEQ  HCOK                      ;TEST PARAM BUSY BYTE
      TSTB PBUSY                     ;BR IF NOT
      BEQ  SCP                       ;STORE INTERRUPT ADDRESS
      MOV  #SCP,PINT
      RTI

      .
SCP:    .CALL TYPE,<MSG3,ZERO>
      .CALL PARAM,<HP,PAR,MAXNP,SPBUF>
      CMPB SPBUF,#'Y
      BNE  HCOK                      ;BR IF OUTPUT WAS OK
      JMP  HCOPIY                    ;RE-DO THE OUTPUT
HCOK:   CLR  @CHDS                   ;RELEASE THE HCOPIY DATASET
      DEC  #HCOPIY
HCLD:   .CALL LED,<HCLD,HCOPIY>      ;ENTRY FOR RESTART
      MOV  R0,-(SP)
      MOV  R1,-(SP)
      MOV  #HDS,R0
      MOV  #HDS,R1
      MOV  #HSBN,REG2
H40:    TSTB (R1)+
      BMI  H53                       ;BR IF DATASET IS FULL
      ADD  #2,REG2
      SOB  R0,H40
      CLR  HCOFLG                    ;SET HCOPIY NO LONGER OPERATING
      BIC  #1,@#LITES                ;TURN OFF HCOPIY LITE
      MOV  (SP)+,R1
      MOV  (SP)+,R0
      RTI                            ;RETURN FROM INTERRUPT
H50:    MOV  @REG2,A+@#BN            ;SET UP START BLOCK NUMBER
      DEC  R1
      MOV  R1,CHDS
      MOV  (SP)+,R1
      MOV  (SP)+,R0
      JMP  HCOPIY                    ;START NEW DATASET

      .PAGE
LINTPH: .WORD  INTPH
NP:     .WORD  -1
PAR:    .BLKW  20
MAXNP:  .WORD  20
LHDU:   .WORD  HDU
ZERO:   .WORD  0
ONE:    .WORD  1
FOUR:   .WORD  4
FIVE:   .WORD  5
TWELVE .WORD  12
IA:     .WORD  -1
A:      .BLKB  MVBSTZ
SLAB:   .BLKB  LABSTZ
SPAR=SLAB+2
NL=SPAR
BPL=SPAR+2
#DCNT=BPL
BPE=SPAR+4
LXPND:  .WORD  -1
RMB:    .WORD  -1
BPL2:   .WORD  -1
LINE:   .WORD  -1
#FSDS:  .WORD  -1                      ;# OF FULL SCAN DATASETS
#CMS:   .WORD  -1                      ;LOC OF CURRENT MASK DATASET FLAG
#CHDS:  .WORD  -1                      ;LOC OF CURRENT HARDCOPY DATASET FLAG
#HSBN:  .BLKW  #HDS                    ;HARDCOPY DATASET START BLOCK NUMBERS
#CSBN:  .WORD  -1
REG2:   .WORD  -1
XVAL:   .WORD  2000
YVAL:   .WORD  2000

```



```

HRCOPY: WORD 0 ;# IN HRCOPY QUEUE
SFLAG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG FOR SEARCH OPERATING
SDS: BLKB NSDS ;SCAN DATA SET FLAGS
HDS: BLKB NHDS ;HARDCOPY DATA SET FLAGS
HCFLG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG FOR HARDCOPY OPERATING
RFLAG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG FOR RESTART REQUEST
PFLAG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG TO CALL THE PATIENT REPORTER
EFLAG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG TO CALL THE TEXT EDITOR
FRFLAG: BYTE 0 ;FLAG TO CALL FORTRN
BLZE: ASCIZ / /
MSG1: ASCIZ / OK TO START SEARCH/<LF><LF>
MSG2: ASCIZ / IS THIS A RESTART? /
PEMSG: ASCIZ / ILLEGAL PHASE NUMBER! /
MSG3: ASCIZ / RERUN HRCOPY? /
M4: ASCIZ / RESTART SCAN? /
M5: ASCIZ / RESTART ANALYSIS? /
M6: ASCIZ / RESTART HARDCOPY? /
M7: ASCIZ / WHICH SPREAD? /
M8: ASCIZ / HOW MANY SPREADS? /
SPBUF: BLKB 03 ;HRCOPY PARBUF
FILPEX: ASCII /H* /
LNAME: ASCII /XXX/
EVEN
BLKB SOURCE+10900- ;MAKE PROGRAM LENGTH CONSTANT
END CALMS

```

```

.TITLE SEARCH - SEARCH PARTITION OF CALMS
.MCALL CALL, PAUSE
LF=12
CR=15
FTIME=15 ;MAX TIME BETWEEN FOCUS DURING SEARCH
PSU=177776
SNR=177579

```

```

.MACRO GETK0 MSG,?LOC
TST0 PBUSY
BEQ LOC
MOV #LOC,PINT+2
RTI
LOC: CLR @#PSU
CALL TYPE,<MSG,ZERO>
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO ENI CODE ;ENABLE INTERRUPT
BIS #CODE,@#IEAPD
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO DSI CODE ;DISABLE INTERRUPT
BIC #CODE,@#IEAPD
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO LON CODE ;TURN LIGHT ON
BIS #CODE,@#LITES
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO LOFF CODE ;TURN LIGHT OFF
BIC #CODE,@#LITES
.ENDM

```

```

.MACRO HINT KEY ;HANDLE INTERRUPT FOR KEYS 5-8 (AC,RJ,HX,LA)
DSI 109
LOFF 109000
MOV R0,-(SP)
CALL LED,<LKLED,KEY>
.ENDM

```

```

CURRENT ORIGIN IS 40000

```

```

GNSTS: JMP GNS ;ENTRY POINT FOR GNSTS
SEARCH: MOV #SRSTA,R0 ;INITIAL CALL FROM SUPERVISOR
MOV #SRST,(R0)+ ;SET UP SEARCH START INTERRUPT VECTO
MOV #200,(R0)+ ;PRIORITY 4
MOV #15,,R1

```

```

IS20:  MOV      #UINT, (R0)+      ;UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT RTE TO OTHERS
      MOV      #200, (R0)+      ;PRIORITY 4
      SOB     R1, IS20
      MOV      #FOC, @#FOCA
      MOV      #KYRQ, @#KYRQA
      MOV      #200, @#KYRQA+2
      .CALL   MFST, <MAGN, FPOS>
      ENI     1410              ;ENABLE SRCH START, FOCUS AND KBD REQUEST
      DSI     367               ;DISABLE OTHERS
      RTS     R5                ;RETURN TO SUPERVISOR
UINT:   .PAUSE IEAPD           ;UNEXPECTED INTERRUPT
      RTI
SRST:   DSI     10
      .CALL   LED, <LKLED, SSKEY>
      GETKB   M1                ;GET KEYBOARD AND TYPE M1
      .CALL   PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP, SPBUF>
      CMP     NP, #2
      BNE     SR20              ;BR IF NOT 2 WORDS
      CMP     PAR, # "A
      BNE     SR20              ;BR IF NOT ABORT
      .CALL   TYPE, M7          ;SEARCH ABORTED, TYPE M7
      ENI     10
      RTI
SR20:   INCB   SFLAG           ;SET SEARCH OPERATING
      LOFF   162599            ;TURN OFF EDIT LIGHTS
      LON    1000              ;TURN SEARCH LIGHT ON
      TST    NP
      BEQ    SR30              ;BR IF SAME PATIENT AND SLIDE
      .CALL   MYCR, <SPBUF, PANUM, LPANUM>      ;MOVE PATIENT NUMBER
      .CALL   TYPE, <M2, ZERO>
      MOVB   #' ', PAR         ;INITIALIZE SEX TO BLANK
      .CALL   PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP, SPBUF>
      MOVB   PAR, PASEX        ;STORE PATIENT SEX
      .CALL   TYPE, <M3, ZERO>
      .CALL   PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP, SPBUF>
      .CALL   MYCR, <SPBUF, SLNUM, LSLNUM>      ;MOVE SLIDE NUMBER
      .CALL   TYPE, <M0, ZERO>
      .CALL   PARAM, <NP, PAR, MAXNP, SPBUF>
      MOV    PAR, SOURCE       ;STORE SOURCE CODE
SR30:   MOV    #SPQ, CSPQ      ;INITIALIZE SEARCH QUEUE POINTER
      CLR    NSP               ;NSP=0
      MOV    R0, -(SP)         ;SAVE R0 BEFORE CALLING ZIA
      .CALL   ZIA, <SPR, LSPR> ;ZERO THE SPREAD RATINGS
      MOV    (SP)+, R0
      .CALL   LED, <SHLED, HSP>
      .CALL   MFST, <MAGN, FPOS>
      MOV    XLGTH, XCTR       ;INITIALIZE SEARCH PATTERN
      MOV    IXDEL, XDEL
      MOV    #SDR, @#SDFPA     ;SEARCH DATA READY INTERRUPT
      MOV    #SRHA, @#SRHAA
      MOV    #SRRS, @#SARSA
      MOV    #EDST, @#EDSTA
      ENI     74               ;ENABLE INTERRUPTS
      RTI
FOC:    .CALL   LED, <LKLED, FOKEY> ;FOCUS INTERRUPT FROM FOCUS KEY
FOCUSUB: DSI     400           ;FOCUS SUBROUTINE
      LON    40000            ;IT MAY BE ENTERED BY ANOTHER INTERRUPT
      MOV    #FTIME, FCNT      ;RESET FOCUS COUNT
      MOV    @#IEAPD, @#IEAPD ;SAVE OLD IEAPD AND SDFPA
      MOV    @#SDFPA, @#SDFPA
      .CALL   MFST, <MAGN, FPOS> ;FIND FSTEP & FLAST FOR THIS MAGNIFICATION
      MOV    #F410, @#SDFPA   ;SET UP INTERRUPT VECTOR
      ENI     4
      RTI
F410:   .CALL   CFOC, OLDF      ;CALCULATE FOCUS
      .CALL   IFREL, FSTEP
F420:   MOV    #F430, @#SDFPA
      RTI
F430:   .CALL   CFOC, F
      CMP    F, OLDF          ;SEE IF WE ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT DIR
      BGT    F450             ;BR IF SO
      MOV    FSTEP, N         ;CHANGE DIRECTION
      ASL    N
      NEG    N                ;MOVE TWICE AS FAR IN REVERSE

```

```

      .CALL  IFREL,N
      MOV   #F440,0#SDFPA
      RTI
F440:  .CALL  CF0C,F
      CMP   F,OLDF          ;SEE IF OTHER DIRECTION IS BETTER
      BGT   F440           ;BR IF SO
      CMP   FSTEP,FLAST     ;SEE IF STEP SIZE IS SMALL ENOUGH
      BLE   F480           ;BR IF SO
      MOV   FSTEP,N        ;TRY A SMALLER STEP
      ASR   FSTEP
      ADD   FSTEP,N        ;N=FSTEP+FSTEP/2
      .CALL  IFREL,N
      BR    F420
F448:  NEG   FSTEP
F450:  MOV   F,OLDF
      .CALL  IFREL,FSTEP    ;TAKE ANOTHER STEP
      MOV   #F460,0#SDFPA
      RTI
F460:  .CALL  CF0C,F
      CMP   F,OLDF          ;BR IF FOCUS STILL INCREASING
      BGT   F450
      MOV   FSTEP,N
      BPL   F470           ;GET ABSOLUTE VALUE FOR TEST
      NEG   N
F470:  NEG   FSTEP
      CMP   N,FLAST        ;TEST FOR LAST STEP
      BLE   F480           ;BR IF SO
      ASR   FSTEP          ;DECREASE STEP SIZE
      BR    F450
F480:  .CALL  IFREL,FSTEP    ;TAKE LAST STEP BACK
      MOV   #F490,0#SDFPA
      RTI
F490:  DSI   4
      .CALL  RMC1
      MOV   0SDFPA,0#SDFPA ;RESTORE SDFPA
      BIT   #4,0IEAPD      ;SEE IF INTERRUPT WAS ENABLED
      BEQ   F500           ;BR IF NOT
      BIT   #1000,0#LITES
      BEQ   F498           ;RE-ENABLE IT IF NOT IN SEARCH
      TST   0#SPRD
      BPL   F498           ;OR SPREAD NOT PRESENT
      BIT   #4000,0#SYR
      BEQ   F498           ;OR SW 11 DOWN
      LON   20000          ;TURN ON SEARCH HALTED LIGHT
      BR    F500           ;DON'T RE-ENABLE THE INTERRUPT
F499:  ENI   4             ;RE-ENABLE INTERRUPT
F500:  ENI   400
      LOFF  40000         ;TURN OFF FOCUSING LITE
      RTI
J
KYR0:  DSI   1000          ;DISABLE ANY FURTHER KBD REQ
      .CALL  LED,<LKLED,KRKEY>
      GETKB M4
      .CALL  PARAN,<NP,PAR,MAXNP,SPBUF>
      TST   NP
      BEQ   BKYEX          ;BR IF NO INPUT
      CMPB  PAR,#'A
      BNE   KY10          ;BR IF NOT ABORT REQUEST
      .CALL  APMASE,<ZERO>
      BR    BKYEX
KY10:  CMPB  PAR,#'C
      BNE   KY20          ;BR IF NOT CALIBRATE MICROSCOPE
      .CALL  IXREL,BIG
      .CALL  IYREL,BIG    ;MOVE TO LIMITS
      .CALL  IFREL,BIG
      .CALL  XWAIT
      .CALL  YWAIT
      .CALL  FWAIT        ;WAIT FOR END OF MOVES
      .CALL  IFCPR        ;INITIALIZE F,X, AND Y
      .CALL  IXCPR
      .CALL  IYCPR
      .CALL  IXYABS,<XVAL,YVAL>;MOVE STAGE TO 1000,1000 OR LAST POSITION

```

```

      .CALL  IFREL,FVAL      ;MOVE FOCUS TO 3000
      .CALL  XWAIT
      .CALL  YWAIT
      .CALL  FWAIT
      .CALL  RNCI
BKYEX: BR      KYEX
KY20:  CMPB  PAR,#'R
      BNE   KY30           ;BR IF NOT RESTART REQUEST
      INCB  RFLAG         ;SET RESTART FLAG IN CALMS
KY30:  CMPB  PAR,#'E
      BNE   KY35           ;BR IF NOT EDIT REQUEST
      INCB  EFLAG         ;SET EDIT FLAG
      BR    KYEX
KY35:  CMPB  PAR,#'F
      BNE   KY40           ;BR IF NOT FORTRN REQUEST
      INCB  FRFLAG        ;SET FORTRN FLAG
      BR    KYEX
KY40:  CMPB  PAR,#'Z
      BNE   KY50           ;BR IF NOT ZERO SCAN QUEUE REQUEST
      CLR   NSCAN
      .CALL LED,<SOLE,NSCAN>
      MOV   #SRST,0#SRSTA ;ALLOW SEARCH START
      BR    KYEX
KY50:  CMPB  PAR,#'Q
      BNE   KY60           ;BR IF NOT QUEUE ADJUST
      MOV   @XCPR,XOFF     ;STORE X OFFSET
      SUB   XVAL,XOFF
      MOV   @YCPR,YOFF     ;STORE Y OFFSET
      SUB   YVAL,YOFF
      BR    KYEX
KY60:  CMPB  PAR,#'S
      BNE   KY70           ;BR IF NOT SCAN REQUEST
KY65:  INC   NSCAN
      .CALL LED,<SOLE,NSCAN>
      MOV   #SPSRCH,0#SRSTA ;SET UP SPIRAL SEARCH
      CMP   NP,#4          ;SEE IF X AND Y WERE GIVEN
      BNE   KYEX           ;OR IF NOT
      .CALL IXYABS,<PAR+4,PAR+6>
      ENI   1000
      JMP   FOCUSB
KY70:  CMPB  PAR,#'D
      BNE   KY80           ;BR IF NOT DEBUG REQUEST
      MOV   PAR+4,FPHASE   ;STORE PHASE NUMBER
      BR    KY65           ;GO INCREMENT NSCAN
KY80:  CMPB  PAR,#'B
      BNE   KY90           ;BR IF NOT BANDED REQUEST
      MOV   #-8,SGURCE    ;SET SOURCE OF -8
      BR    KYEX
KY90:  CMPB  PAR,#'P
      BNE   KY100          ;BR IF NOT PATIENT REPORT REQUEST
      INCB  PFLAG         ;SET PREP FLAG
      .CALL UPARAM,<ONE,PAR,FPHASE> ;WRITE PREP PARAM
      BR    KYEX
KY100:
KYEX:  ENI   1000
      RTI
;
SDR:  TST   0#SPRD        ;SPREAD DATA READY (SEARCH)
      BMI  SPRES          ;BR IF SPREAD PRESENT
      MOV  #1,FFLAG       ;RESET FOCUS FLAG
      DEC  FCNT           ;DECREMENT FOCUS COUNT
      BPL  GNP            ;BR IF NO NEDD TO FOCUS
      BIT  $60300,0#SPRD
      BEQ  GNP            ;BR IF NOTHING TO FOCUS ON
      JMP  FOCUSB         ;GO FOCUS
SPRES: BEQ  FFLAG
      BPL  NOFOC         ;BR IF NO FOCUS THIS TIME
      JMP  FOCUSB         ;GO TO FOCUS SUBROUTINE
NOFOC: MOV  R0,-(SP)
      MOV  CSPO,R0        ;R0=CURRENT SPREAD QUEUE POINTER
      MOV  @XCPR,<R0>+    ;STORE X
      BPL  XCK            ;BR IF X IS POSITIVE
XYNG: GETKB  M6          ;REQUEST CALIBRATION
      MOV  (SP)+,R0

```

	DSI	4	DISABLE INTERRUPT
	RTI		
XDK:	MOV	Q#YCPR,(R0)+	STORE Y
	BMI	XYNG	BR IF Y IS NEGATIVE
	CMP	MAGN,#63.	SEE IF SEARCH IS AT HI-MAG
	BLT	LOMAG	
	NEG	-4(R0)	IF AT HI-MAG, FLAG AS ACCEPTED IN ED-LO
LOMAG:	MOV	R0,CSPQ	
	MOV	(SP)+,R0	
	INC	HSP	INCREMENT # SPREADS FOUND
	.CALL	LED,<SNLED,HSP>	
	CMP	HSP,MAXNSP	
	BGE	EDLO	BR IF ENOUGH SPREADS FOUND
GNP:	TST	XCTR	
	BGT	G50	BR IF ANOTHER X MOVE IS OK
	BLT	G40	BR IF LAST MOVE WAS A Y
	NEG	XDEL	END OF ROW, REVERSE DIRECTION
	.CALL	IYREL,<YDEL>	AFTER MOVING DOWN
	BR	G60	
G40:	MOV	XLGTH,XCTR	RELOAD XCTR
G50:	.CALL	IXREL,<XDEL>	MOVE IN X DIRECTION
G60:	DEC	XCTR	
	BIS	#4,#IEAPD	ENABLE INTERRUPT
	RTI		
	DSI	4	SEARCH OR FOCUS HALT
SRHA:	BIC	#4,#IEAPD	PREVENT END OF FOCUS FROM RESUMING SRCH
	.CALL	LED,<LKLED,SHAKEY>	
	LOH	20000	TURN ON SEARCH HALTED LIGHT
	.CALL	RMC1	
	RTI		
	DSI	4	SEARCH OR FOCUS RESUME
SRRS:	.CALL	LED,<LKLED,RSKEY>	
	LOFF	20000	TURN OFF SEARCH HALTED LIGHT
	RTI		
	DSI	104	EDIT START
EDST:	LOFF	12000	
	.CALL	LED,<LKLED,ESKEY>	
	.CALL	HFST,<MAGN,FPOS>	
	ENI	400	ENABLE FOCUS INTERRUPT
	MOV	#1,FFLAG	INITIALIZE FOCUS FLAG
	BIT	#1000,#LITES	
	BNE	EDLO	BR TO EDIT-LO IF IN SEARCH
	BIT	#400,#LITES	
	BNE	ES40	BR IF 9H EDIT-LO
	CMP	MAGN,#63.	
	BLT	ELSTT	BR IF LO-MAG (IN EDIT-HI)
	JMP	ELRST	HI-MAG (IN EDIT-HI)
ES40:	CMP	MAGN,#63.	IN EDIT-LO, TEST MAG
	BLT	ELRST	BR IF LO-MAG
	JMP	EHSTT	HI-MAG, START EDIT-HI
	CLR	QCSPQ	MARK END OF QUEUE
EDLO:	DSI	20	
	CLR	HSPAL	
	CMP	MAGN,#63.	
	BLT	ELSTT	BR IF LO MAG
	JMP	EHSTT	START ED-HI IF HI MAG
ELSTT:	.CALL	LED,<SQLED,HSPAL>	
	LOFF	1200	
	LOH	400	TURN ON EDIT LO LIGHT
	MOV	#ELAC,#ACSPA	ACCEPT SPRD
	MOV	#ELRJ,#RJSPA	REJECT SPRD
	MOV	#ELNX,#NXSPA	NEXT SPRD
	MOV	#ELLA,#LASFA	LAST SPRD
ELRST:	CLR	SPN	SPREAD NUMBER
	MOV	#SPQ,CSPQ	
	MOV	R0,-(SP)	SAVE R0 ON THE STACK
EDNXT:	MOV	CSPQ,R0	
	LOFF	40000	TURN OFF FOCUS LITE IN CASE FOCUS
	ENI	400	WAS INTERRUPTED BY ARNL
	INC	SPN	
	.CALL	LED,<SNLED,SPN>	

```

LOFF      2000
MOV       (R0)+, X
BEQ       JEDHI          ;BR IF END OF QUEUE
BPL       EL30          ;BR IF NOT ALREADY ACCEPTED
LON       2000          ;INDICATE ALREADY ACCEPTED
EL30:    MOV       (R0)+, Y
MOV       R0, CSPQ      ;SAVE UPDATED Q POINTER
MOV       (SP)+, R0     ;RESTORE R0
CALL     IXYABS, (X, Y) ;INITIATE MOTOR MOVE TO X, Y
MOV       #ESDR, @#SDFPA
MOV       #1, FFLAG
ENI       4             ;ENABLE SPRD DATA READY INTERRUPT
RTI

JEDHI:   JMP       EDHI

ESDR:    ENI       100   ;ALLOW RJ DURING FOCUS
NEG       FFLAG       ;EDIT SPREAD DATA READY
BPL       ES20       ;BR IF NO FOCUS THIS TIME
JMP       FOC SUB
ES20:    DSI       4             ;NOW DISABLE THE SDR INTERRUPT
CALL     RMC I       ;RELEASE MCI FROM COMPUTER CONTROL
LON       100000      ;TURN ON OPERATOR ACTION LIGHT
RTI

ELAC:    HINT      ACKEY       ;ACCEPT SPRD INTERRUPT
MOV       CSPQ, R0
TST      -4(R0)
BPL       ELA20       ;BR IF NOT PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED
DEC       NSPAL       ;DON'T COUNT IT TWICE
ELA20:   MOV       @#YCPR, -(R0) ;STORE UPDATED Y AND X
MOV       @#XCPR, -(R0)
NEG       @R0         ;MAKE X NEGATIVE TO FLAG THIS SPREAD
INC       NSPAL
CALL     LED, (SQLED, NSPAL)
CMP       NSPAL, NLMAX
BGE       EDHI       ;BR IF ENOUGH FOUND
BR        EDNXT

ELRJ:    HINT      RJKEY       ;REJECT SPREAD INTERRUPT
MOV       CSPQ, R0
TST      -4(R0)
BPL       JEDNXT     ;BR IF NOT PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED
NEG       -4(R0)     ;MARK IT REJECTED X+
DEC       NSPAL
CALL     LED, (SQLED, NSPAL)
BR        JEDNXT

ELAS:    HINT      NSKEY       ;NEXT SPREAD
BR        JEDNXT

ELLA:    HINT      LAKEY       ;LAST SPREAD
SUB       #4, CSPQ   ;MOVE BACK TO CURRENT SPREAD
DEC       SPN
BEQ       JEDNXT     ;BR IF FIRST SPREAD IN QUEUE
SUB       #4, CSPQ   ;BACK UP ANOTHER SPREAD
DEC       SPN
JEDNXT:  JMP       EDNXT

EDHI:    MOV       (SP)+, R0   ;RESTORE R0
GETKB    M5             ;REQUEST HI MAGNIFICATION
EHSTT:   LOFF      1400
LON       200         ;TURN ON EDIT HI LIGHT
MOV       #EHAC, @#ACSPA ;SET UP EDIT HI INTERRUPTS
MOV       #EHRJ, @#RJSPA
MOV       #EHNX, @#NXSPA
MOV       #EHLA, @#LASPA
MOV       #EDEN, @#EDEHA
ENI       200
CLR      NSCAN
CALL     LED, (SQLED, NSCAN)
EHRST:   CLR       SPN
MOV       #SPQ, CSPQ
MOV       R0, -(SP)   ;SAVE R0
EHNXT:   MOV       CSPQ, R0

```

```

      LOFF      40000      ;TURN OFF FOCUS LITE IN CASE FOCUS
      ENT      400        ;WAS INTERRUPTED BY ARNL
EH10:  INC      SPN
      MOV      (R0)+, X
      BEQ      JEDEND     ;BR IF END OF QUEUE
      BNT      EH20      ;BR IF -X (ACCEPTED IN EDIT L0)
      TST     (R0)+
      BR      EH10      ;TRY THE NEXT SPREAD
EH20:  LOFF      2000
      MOV      (R0)+, Y
      BPL     EH30      ;BR IF NOT ALREADY ACCEPTED
      LON     2000      ;TURN ON LITE
      BR      EH40      ;NO ADJUSTMENT IF ALREADY ACCEPTED
EH30:  .CALL    MFST, <MAGN, FPOS>      ;SETUP XADJ AND YADJ
      SUB     XADJ, X      ;X IS NEGATIVE, ADJUST FOR CENTRALITY
      ADD     YADJ, Y      ;ADJUST POSITIVE Y FOR CENTRALITY
EH40:  MOV      R0, CSPQ
      MOV      (SP)+, R0      ;RESTORE R0
      .CALL    LED, <SNLED, SPN>
      .CALL    IXYABS, <X, Y>      ;INITIATE MOVE TO X, Y
      MOV     #ESDR, @SDPRQ
      MOV     #1, FFLAG      ;ENABLE SPRD DATA READY INTERRUPT
      ENT     4
      RTI
JEDEND: JMP     EDEND
;
EHAC:  HINT     ACKY      ;ED HI ACCEPT
      MOV     CSPQ, R0
      TST     -2(R0)
      BPL     EHA20      ;BR IF NOT ALREADY ACCEPTED AT HI MAG
      DEC     NSCAN      ;DON'T COUNT IT TWICE
EHA20: MOV     @#YCPR, -(R0)
      NEG     @R0      ;STORE -X AND -Y
      MOV     @#XCPR, -(R0)
      NEG     @R0
      INC     NSCAN
      .CALL    LED, <SQLED, NSCAN>
      SUB     #SPQ, R0      ;FIND LOC IN SPR
      ASH     #-2, R0
      INCB    SPR(R0)      ;INCREMENT SPREAD RATING
      MOV     (SP)+, R0
      LON     100000
      EHI     100
      RTI      ;RETURN FOR ANOTHER AC OR NX
;
EHRJ:  HINT     RJKEY      ;ED HI REJECT
      MOV     CSPQ, R0
      TST     -(R0)
      BPL     EHNXT
      NEG     @R0      ;MAKE IT POSITIVE IF PREVIOUSLY ACCEPTED
      DEC     NSCAN
      TST     -(R0)      ;GET LOC IN SPR FOR THE SPREAD
      SUB     #SPQ, R0
      ASH     #-2, R0
      CLRB   SPR(R0)      ;ZERO THE SPREAD RATING
      .CALL    LED, <SQLED, NSCAN>
      BR      JEHNXT
;
EHNX:  HINT     NXKEY
      CMP     NSCAN, MAXSC
      BGE     EDEND     ;BR IF ENOUGH FOUND
      BR      JEHNXT
;
EHLA:  HINT     LAKEY      ;ED HI LAST
      SUB     #4, CSPQ
      DEC     SPN
      BEQ     JEHNXT     ;BR IF FIRST SPRD IN Q
EHL20: SUB     #4, CSPQ
      DEC     SPN
      BEQ     JEHNXT
      TST     @CSPQ
      BPL     EHL20      ;BR IF NOT -X
JEHNXT: JMP     EHNXT      ;LAST -X
;
EDEN:  .CALL    LED, <LKLED, EEKEY>

```

```

EDEND:  MOV    R0, -(SP)
        LOFF   102200      ;TURN OFF ED HI AND ACC LIGHT
        DSI    104        ;DISABLE ARNL AND SDR
        TST    NSCAN
        BEQ    EE30       ;BR IF NONE TO SCAN
        DSI    40         ;DISABLE EDIT START
        JSP    RS, SORTQ   ;SORT THE QUEUE ACCORDING TO RATING
        MOV    #SPQ, CSPQ
        CLR    SPN
        .CALL  WPARAM, <L512, SOURCE, ONE>      ;SAVE INFO FOR RESTART
        CLR    XOFF
        CLR    YOFF
        .CALL  GNSTS       ;GET FIRST SPREAD TO SCAN
        BR     EE40
EE30:   MOV    #SRST, @SRSTA ;ALLOW SEARCH START
EE40:   MOV    (SP)+, R0     ;RESTORE R0
        CLRB  SFLAG
        RTI

;
GNS:    MOV    R0, -(SP)    ;GET NEXT SPREAD TO SCAN SB RTE
        MOV    CSPQ, R0
        MOV    #SPSRCH, @SRSTA
        ENI    10         ;ENABLE SPIRAL SEARCH
EE10:   INC    SPN         ;LOOK FOR FIRST -Y
        MOV    (R0)+, XVAL
        BEQ    GNEX       ;BR IF END OF QUEUE
        MOV    (R0)+, YVAL
        BPL    EE10       ;BR IF NOT ACCEPTED
        NEG    XVAL       ;MAKE XVAL AND YVAL POSITIVE
        NEG    YVAL
        ADD    XOFF, XVAL ;ADD OFFSET
        ADD    YOFF, YVAL
        MOV    R0, CSPQ
        .CALL  IXABS, <XVAL, YVAL>      ;INITIATE MOTOR MOVE
        MOV    @PSW, -(SP)
        JSP    PC, FOCUSB ;START FOCUSING
GNEX:   .CALL  LED, <SNLED, SPN>
        MOV    (SP)+, R0
        RTS    RS

;
SPSRCH: .CALL  LED, <LKLED, SSKEY>      ;SPIRAL SEARCH
        CLR    XCTR       ;INITIALIZE SPIRAL SEARCH
        CLR    YCTR
        CLR    SPLEN
        MOV    #SPSDR, @SDFPA
        MOV    #SRHA, @SRHAA
        MOV    #SRRS, @SRRSA
        ENI    24         ;ENABLE SEARCH HALT & RESUME & SDR
        RTI

SPSDR:  BIT    #00000, @SPRD ;SEE IF ANYTHING THERE
        BEQ    SGNP       ;BR IF NOT
        NEG    FFLAG
        BPL    SGNP       ;BR IF NO NEED TO FOCUS
SGNP:   JNP    FOCUSB
        TST    XCTR
        BGT    SXOK       ;BR IF ANOTHER X MOVE IS OK
        TST    YCTR
        BGT    SYOK       ;BR IF ANOTHER Y MOVE IS OK
        INC    SPLEN      ;INCREMENT SPIRAL LENGTH
        MOV    SPLEN, XCTR ;RELOAD X AND Y COUNTERS
        MOV    SPLEN, YCTR
        NEG    SPSTEP     ;CHANGE DIRECTION
SXOK:   .CALL  IXREL, SPSTEP
        DEC    XCTR
        RTI

SYOK:   .CALL  IYREL, SPSTEP
        DEC    YCTR
        RTI

;
SPLEN:  .WORD  --        ;SPIRAL LENGTH
SPSTEP: .WORD  5         ;OR -5
YCTR:   .WORD  --
BIG:    .WORD  9900
XOFF:   .WORD  --
YOFF:   .WORD  --

```



```

PFLAG: WORD 1 ;FLAG OSCILLATES FROM 1 TO -1
OIEAPD: WORD 0
OSDFPA: WORD 0
F: WORD 0
OLDF: WORD 0
H: WORD 0
;
SSKEY: WORD 1
SHAKEY: WORD 2
RSKEY: WORD 3
ESKEY: WORD 4
ACKEY: WORD 5
RJKEY: WORD 6
HXKEY: WORD 7
LAKEY: WORD 8
EEKEY: WORD 9
FOKEY: WORD 10
KRKEY: WORD 11
MAXSC: WORD 300 ;MAXIMUM TO SCAN
NLMAX: WORD 300 ;MAXIMUM TO ACCEPT IN EDIT-LO
X: WORD -
Y: WORD -
FPOS: WORD -
MAGN: WORD -
FCNT: WORD 15 ; TIME TO FOCUS COUNTER
IXDEL: WORD -13 ;INITIAL XDEL
XDEL: WORD -13
YDEL: WORD -13
XCTR: WORD 75 ;
XLGTH: WORD 75
FVAL: WORD -3000 ;INITIAL FOCUS AFTER CALIBRATION
NSP: WORD 0 ;NUMBER OF SPREADS IN THE QUEUE
NSPAL: WORD 0
MAXNSP: WORD 299 ;MAXIMUM SEARCH QUEUE
LSPR: WORD 150 ;LENGTH OF SPR IN WORDS
L512: WORD 512
ZERO: WORD 0
NP: WORD -
;
PAR: BLKW 20
MAXNP: WORD 20
SPBUF: BLKB 83
HLIST BEX
;
M1: ASCIZ / ENTER PATIENT ID /
M2: ASCIZ / ENTER PATIENT SEX /
M3: ASCIZ / ENTER SLIDE ID /
M4: ASCIZ / ENTER REQUEST /
M5: ASCIZ / CHANGE TO HIGH MAGNIFICATION <<CR><LF><LF>
M6: ASCIZ / PLEASE CALIBRATE THE MICROSCOPE <<CR><LF><LF>
M7: ASCIZ / ILLEGAL ID, SEARCH NOT STARTED<<LF><LF>
M8: ASCIZ / ENTER SOURCE CODE (NEGATIVE FOR BANDED) /
BLKB GNSTS+7000- ;MAKE LENGTH CONSTANT
END

```

.TITLE DLINE - DISPLAY A LINE ON THE INTERACTIVE DISPLAY

CALMS VERSION

```

DRWC=172410 ;WORD COUNT REGISTER
DR0A=DRWC+2 ;BUS ADDRESS REGISTER
DRST=DRWC+4 ;STATUS AND COMMAND REGISTER
YREG=164106 ;LINE REGISTER
XREG=164104 ;SAMPLE REGISTER
GSST=164100 ;GRAY SCALE STATUS/COMMAND REGISTER
GSPC=164110 ;GRAY SCALE PIXEL COUNT REGISTER
GSXCP=164112 ;GRAY SCALE X CURSOR POSITION
GSYCP=164114 ;GRAY SCALE Y CURSOR POSITION
WRCHD=4 ;WRITE COMMAND
ERCHD=6 ;ERASE COMMAND
EWCHD=2 ;ERASE/WRITE COMMAND
RBIT=10 ;REPLICATE BIT
SWR=177570
LF=12
;
NCALL BIN20, CALL, PAUSE
;
CALL DWAIT
;

```

```

DWAIT: TST @#GSST ;TEST READY BIT

```

```

BPL   DWAIT   ;BR IF NOT READY
RTS   R5

```

```
CALL DCLEAR
```

```

DCLEAR: JSR   R5, DWAIT
        INC   @%GSST   ;STORE CLEAR COMMAND
        RTS   R5

```

```
CALL DLINE(LOC, Y, X, NS, REPL, ERASE) -1=ERASE ONLY
```

```

DLINE: JSR   R4, SAYER
        JSR   R5, DWAIT
        MOV   @4(R5), @%YREG   ;STARTING LINE ON DISPLAY
        MOV   #WRCMD, R1
        BIS   #400, @%DRST   ;ASSUME WRITE, SET CYCLE BIT
        TST   @14(R5)
        BEQ   NOER           ;BR IF NO ERASE
        MOV   #EWCMD, R1     ;ASSUME ERASE/WRITE
        TST   @14(R5)
        BPL   NOER           ;BR IF ERASE/WRITE
        MOV   #ERCMD, R1     ;ERASE ONLY
        BIC   #400, @%DRST   ;CLEAR CYCLE BIT
        NOER: MOV   @10(R5), R3   ;NS
        MOV   @12(R5), R2     ;REPL
        BEQ   NOREP          ;BR IF NO REPLICATION
        BIS   #RSIT, R1     ;INSERT REPLICATE BIT
        ASL   R3             ;2*NS
        NOREP: NEG   R3
        MOV   R3, @%GSPC     ;STORE PIXEL COUNT -N OR -2*N
        REP:  MOV   2(R5), @%DRBA ;LOC TO BUS ADDRESS REGISTER
        MOV   @6(R5), @%XREG   ;STARTING SAMPLE ON DISPLAY
        MOV   @10(R5), R3     ;SAMPLE COUNT
        INC   R3
        ASR   R3
        NEG   R3
        MOV   R3, @%DRWC     ;STORE NEGATIVE WORD COUNT
        MOV   R1, @%GSST     ;STORE WRITE OR ERASE/WRITE COMMAND
        INC   @%DRST        ;ISSUE GO
        TST   R2
        BLE   EXIT          ;BR IF DONE
        BIT   #10, @%SWR     ;REPLICATE UNLESS SW 3 IS UP
        BNE   EXIT          ;EXIT IF SW 3 UP
        CLR   R2
        JSR   R5, DWAIT     ;WAIT
        INC   @%YREG        ;STEP TO NEXT LINE
        BR   REP            ;GO DO THE REPLICATION
        EXIT: JMP   RESTR

```

```
CALL SC TO SET UP THE CURSOR
```

```

SC: JSR   R4, SAYER
    MOV   #3, R3
    SC10: MOV   #32, X
        MOV   #32, Y           ;WRITE A MARK AT 32, 32
        CALL DLINE, <ZERO, Y, X, TEN, ONE, ZERO>
        MOV   #9, R4
    SC20: ADD   #2, Y
        CALL DLINE, <ZERO, Y, X, ONE, ONE, ZERO>
        SOB   R4, SC20
        SOB   R3, SC10       ;REPEAT TO MAKE IT WHITE ENOUGH
        MOV   #3, R3
    SC30: MOV   #973, Y
        MOV   #992, X         ;WRITE A MARK AT 992, 992
        MOV   #9, R4
    SC40: CALL DLINE, <ZERO, Y, X, ONE, ONE, ZERO>
        ADD   #2, Y
        SOB   R4, SC40
        MOV   #973, X
        CALL DLINE, <ZERO, Y, X, TEN, ONE, ZERO>
        SOB   R3, SC30
    SC50: CALL TYPE, <M3, ZERO> ;TELL OPERATOR TO MOVE CURSOR
        CALL PARAM, <NP, PAR, FIVE>
        JSR   R5, ULDR       ;CHECK FOR REQUESTED CURSOR MOVE
        BR   SC50           ;CURSOR WAS MOVED
        MOV   @%GSYCP, YZ    ;STORE Y ZERO ADJUSTMENT

```

```

MOV      @#GSXCP, XZ      ;STORE X ZERO ADJUSTMENT
CALL     TYPE, <M4, ZERO> ;MOVE TO LOWER RIGHT
SC60:   .CALL     PARAM, <NP, PAR, FIVE>
JSR      R5, ULDR
BR       SC60              ;CURSOR WAS MOVED
MOV      @#GSYCP, YD
SUB      YZ, YD           ;STORE Y DELTA
MOV      @#GSXCP, XD
SUB      XZ, XD
BIC      #176000, YZ
BIC      #176000, XZ
CALL     WPARAM, <FOUR, YZ, INTPH> ;SAVE THE ADJUSTMENTS ON DISK
JMP      RESTR

RCA:    .CALL     PPARAM, <NP, YZ, FOUR, INTPH> ;READ ADJUSTMNTS FROM DISK
RTS     R5

CALL     CURSOR(YCP, XCP, LINE, SAMP1)

CURSOR: JSR      R4, SAVER
MOV      @#GSYCP, R0
BIC      #176000, R0
SUB      YZ, R0           ;ADJUST THE READING
MUL      #960, R0
DIV      YD, R0
ADD      #32, R0          ;AY=(Y-YZ)*960/YD+32
ASL      R1
CMP      R1, YD
BLT     C20
INC      R0               ;ROUND UP
C20:    MOV      @#GSXCP, R2
BIC      #176000, R2
SUB      XZ, R2           ;ADJUST THE X READING
MUL      #960, R2
DIV      XD, R2
ADD      #32, R2
ASL      R3
CMP      R3, XD
BLT     C40
INC      R2               ;ROUND UP
C40:    MOV      R0, @2(R5) ;STORE YCP
MOV      R2, @4(R5) ;STORE XCP
BIT      #4, @R5
BEQ     CEX               ;BR IF NOT 4 PARAMETERS
ASR      R0
INC      R0
MOV      R0, @6(R5) ;LINE=YCP/2+1
ASR      R2
INC      R2
MOV      R2, @10(R5) ;SAMP=XCP/2+1
CEX:    JMP      RESTR

MCU:    SUB      #2, @#GSYCP ;CALL MCU TO MOVE CURSOR UP
RTS     R5

MCD:    ADD      #2, @#GSYCP ;CALL MCD TO MOVE CURSOR DOWN
RTS     R5

MCL:    SUB      #2, @#GSXCP ;CALL MCL TO MOVE CURSOR LEFT
RTS     R5

MCR:    ADD      #2, @#GSXCP ;CALL MCR TO MOVE CURSOR RIGHT
RTS     R5

UDLR:   MOV      @2(R5), PAR ;CALL UDLR(PAR) EXTERNAL CALL
BR      UL20

ULDR:   TST      NP ;CALL ULDR INTERNAL CALL
BNE     UL20 ;CHECK FOR U,L,D, OR R TYPED
TST     (R5)+ ;BR IF A LETTER WAS TYPED
RTS     R5 ;SET FOR NO TYPEIN RETURN

UL20:   CMPB     PAR, #'U
BNE     UL30 ;BR IF NOT A U
DEC     @#GSYCP ;MOVE CURSOR UP ONE STEP
UL30:   CMPB     PAR, #'D
BNE     UL40
INC     @#GSYCP ;MOVE CURSOR DOWN ONE STEP
UL40:   CMPB     PAR, #'L
BNE     UL50

```

```

      DEC      Q%GSXCP      ;MOVE CURSOR LEFT ONE STEP
UL50:  CMPB    PAR, #'R
      BNE     UL60
      INC     Q%GSXCP      ;MOVE CURSOR RIGHT ONE STEP
UL60:  RTS     R5          ;TYPEIN RETURN
;
ZERO:  .WORD  0,0,0,0,0
ONE:   .WORD  1
FOUR:  .WORD  4
FIVE:  .WORD  5
TEN:   .WORD  10
INTPH: .WORD  7          ;INTI PHASE NUMBER
PAR:   .BLKW  5
      X=PAR
      Y=PAR+2
      NP=PAR+4
      .NLIST BEX
M3:    .ASCIZ  / MOVE CURSOR TO UPPER LEFT MARK/
M4:    .ASCIZ  / MOVE CURSOR TO LOVER RIGHT MARK/
      .EVEN
YZ:    .WORD  32
YD:    .WORD  960
XZ:    .WORD  32
XD:    .WORD  960
      .BLKB  DWAIT+1500-.
      .END

```

TITLE MCI SUB - MCI SUBROUTINES

CALMS VERSION

.MCALL CALL, PAUSE

XCFR==164040

YCFR==164042

FCFR==164044

SMSC==164046

IEAPD==164050

SPRD==164074

FOCP==164076

LITES==164134

LEDS==164136

SRSTA==300

SRHAA==304

SRRSA==310

EDSTA==314

ACSPA==320

RJSPA==324

NXSPA==330

LASPA==334

EDENA==340

FOCA==344

KYRQA==350

SDFPA==374

;SEARCH START INTERRUPT ADDRESS

;SEARCH HALT

;SEARCH RESUME

;EDIT START

;ACCEPT SPREAD

;REJECT SPREAD

;NEXT SPREAD

;LAST SPREAD

;EDIT END 9

;FOCUS 10

;KBD REQUEST 11

;SPRD/FOCUS DATA READY INTERRUPT ADDR

;CURRENT ORIGIN IS 50500

```

CMCI:  .BIS   #40000,0%SMSC  ;CAPTURE MCI
      .RTS   R5
RMCI:  .BIC   #40000,0%SMSC  ;RELEASE MCI
      .RTS   R5
XWAIT: .BIT   #4000,0%SMSC
      .BNE  XWAIT
      .RTS   R5
YWAIT: .BIT   #200,0%SMSC
      .BNE  YWAIT
      .RTS   R5
FWAIT: .BIT   #10,0%SMSC
      .BNE  FWAIT
      .RTS   R5
;
IXYABS .CALL  XWAIT          ;CALL IXYABS(X,Y) TO INITIATE ABS MOVE
      .CALL  YWAIT
      .CALL  CMCI
      .MOV   #2(R5),X
      .BPL  IXY20

```

	NEG	X	;MAKE X POSITIVE
IXY20:	MOV	@4(R5),Y	
	BPL	IXY30	
	NEG	Y	;MAKE Y POSITIVE
IXY30:	SUB	X,@XCPR	;INITIATE MOVE TO X,Y
	SUB	Y,@YCPR	
	RTS	R5	
IXREL:	CALL	XWAIT	;CALL IXREL(XDEL) TO INITIATE X MOVE
	CALL	CMCI	
	MOV	@2(R5),@XCPR	
	RTS	R5	
IYREL:	CALL	YWAIT	
	CALL	CMCI	
	MOV	@2(R5),@YCPR	
	RTS	R5	
IFREL:	CALL	FWAIT	;CALL IFREL(FDEL) TO INITIATE FOCUS MOVE
	CALL	CMCI	
	MOV	@2(R5),@FCPR	
	RTS	R5	
CFOC:	MOV	@FCPR,TEMP	;CALL CFOC(F) TO CALCULATE FOCUS
	CLR	@2(R5)	
	MOVB	TEMP+1,@2(R5)	
	CLRB	TEMP+1	
	ADD	TEMP,@2(R5)	;FOCUS=F1+F2
	RTS	R5	
IXCPR:	BIS	#400,@SMSC	;INITIALIZE XCPR
	RTS	R5	
IYCPR:	BIS	#20,@SMSC	
	RTS	R5	
IFCPR:	BIS	#1,@SMSC	
	RTS	R5	
LED:	JSR	R4,SAVER	;CALL LED(CODE,VAL)
	MOV	@2(R5),R0	;CODE TO R0
	ASH	#13.,R0	;SHIFT TO HI ORDER 3 BITS
	MOV	@4(R5),R1	;VALUE TO R1
	BIC	#177000,R1	
	ADD	R1,R0	
	MOV	R0,@LEDS	;OUTPUT DISPLAY
	JMP	RESTR	
MFST:	JSR	R4,SAVER	;CALL MFST(MAGN,FPOS)
	MOV	@IEAPD,R0	;FLTR/MAGN POS REG TO R0
	MOV	R0,R1	;ALSO R1
	ASH	#-10.,R0	
	BIC	#177770,R0	;MASK OUT MAGN
	MOVB	LENS(R0),MAGN	;STORE MAGN
	CLR	FSTEP	;CLEAR TOP BYTE
	MOVB	FSTAB(R0),FSTEP	;STORE FOCUS STEP SIZE
	MOVB	FLTAB(R0),FLAST	;STORE LAST STEP SIZE
	MOVB	XATAB(R0),R2	;ADJUSTMENT FOR NON-CENTRALITY
	MOV	R2,XADJ	
	MOVB	YATAB(R0),R2	;ADJUSTMENTS ARE FOR 63 AND 100
	MOV	R2,YADJ	;RELATIVE TO 40
	MOV	MAGN,@2(R5)	
	ASH	#-13.,R1	;SHIFT FILTER CODE
	BIC	#177770,R1	
	MOV	R1,@4(R5)	
	MOV	R1,FPOS	
	CALL	LED,<OMLED,MAGN>	;DISPLAY MAGNIFICATION
	JMP	RESTR	
SORTQ:	JSR	R4,SAVER	;SUBROUTINE TO SORT THE QUEUE
	MOV	#SPR,R3	;R3 AND R4 POINT TO LOW QUEUE POSITIONS
	MOV	#SPQ,R4	;THE CURRENT HI RATING IS MOVED HERE
	MOV	NSP,NSR	;INITIALIZE # SPREADS REMAINING
SQ20:	CLR	R0	;R0 HAS MAX RATING
	MOV	R3,R1	;USE R1 TO EXAMINE REMAINING SPRDS
	MOV	NSR,R2	
	BEQ	SQEX	;BR IF NO SPREADS REMAIN
SQ30:	CMFB	(R1)+,R0	;EXAMINE A RATING
	BLE	SQ40	;BR IF NOT GREATER THAN MAX
	MOVB	-(R1),R0	;STORE NEW MAX
	MOV	R1,REG1	;SAVE R1

```

SQ40:  INC      R1
      SOB     R2, SQ30      ;BR IF MORE TO EXAMINE
      DEC     NSR
      TST     R0
      BEQ     SQEX         ;BR IF ALL HAVE BEEN SORTED
      MOV     REG1, R1
      DD      R1, R2      ;R2 WILL HAVE POSITION IN SPQ
      SUB     #SPR, R2
      ASH     #2, R2
      ADD     #SPQ, R2
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, (R3)+    ;SWITCH RATINGS
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, (R2)+    ;SWITCH X AND Y VALUES
      MOV     R0, (R4)+
      MOV     R0, (R4)+
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, R0
      MOV     R0, (R4)+    ;R3 AND R4 ARE UPDATED
      BR      SQ20        ;GO GET THE NEXT HIGHEST
SQEX:  CLR     R4
      CLRB   R3
      JMP     RESTR

```

```

MAGN:  WORD   0
FPOS:  WORD   0
LENS:  BYTE   0, 40, 64, 100, 101, 4, 63, 0
FSTAB: BYTE   1, 15, 10, 8, 8, 25, 0, 1
FLTAB: BYTE   1, 8, 5, 2, 2, 15, 4, 1
XATAB: BYTE   0, 8, 0, 5, 0, 0, 9, 0      ;XADJ FOR 63 AND 100 REL TO 40
YATAB: BYTE   0, 0, 0, 3, 0, 0, 2, 0      ;YADJ
XADJ:  WORD   -
YADJ:  WORD   -
FSTEP: WORD   -
FLAST: WORD   -
X:     WORD   0
Y:     WORD   0
SNLED: WORD   0      ;CODE FOR SPREAD NUMBER DISPLAY
SQLED: WORD   1      ;SCAN QUEUE
AQLED: WORD   2      ;ANALYSIS QUEUE
OKLED: WORD   3      ;OBJ MAGN
HQLED: WORD   4      ;HARD COPY QUEUE
LKLED: WORD   5      ;LAST KEY
TEMP:  WORD   0
NSR:   WORD   -
REG1:  WORD   -
      BLKB   CMCI+1300-    ;MAKE LENGTH CONSTANT
      END

```

```

      TITLE RPARAM READ AND WRITE PARAMETERS UNDER CALMS
      MCALL CALL
      BUFSIZ=60

```

```

APHASE: MOV     R0, R5, NPHASE      ;ASSIGN NEXT PHASE CALL APHASE(N)
      RTS
UPARAM: JSR     R4, SAYER          ;CALL UPARAM(NP, PAR, PNUM)
      MOV     R0, R5, R0
      MOV     R0, R5, UP20+12      ;PAR LOCATION
      MOV     R0, R5, R1          ;PNUM
      MOV     R1, PREC
      ASL     R1
      ADD     #NPTAB-2, R1
      MOV     R0, R0              ;STORE NP
UP20:   CALL    WRITE, (PMVB, PREC, -) ;WRITE THE PARAMETER DATASET
      JMP     RESTR
RPARAM: JSR     R4, SAYER          ;CALL RPARAM(NP, PAR, NPMAXI, PNUM)
      MOV     R0, PNUM, R0
      BIT     #4, R5
      BEQ     RP10
      MOV     R0, R5, R0          ;USE PNUM FROM PARAMETER LIST
RP10:   MOV     R0, PREC
      ASL     R0
      ADD     #NPTAB-2, R0

```

```

MOV      QR0, Q2(R5)      ;STORE NP FOR THIS PHASE
BEQ      RP40             ;SKIP THE READ IF NP=0
CMP      QR0, Q6(R5)
BHI      RPERR            ;BR IF NP GT NPMAX
MOV      4(R5), RP20+14
MOV      QR0, PNYB+BUFSIZ ;SET UP TO READ NP WORDS
ASL      PNYB+BUFSIZ
RP20:    .CALL  READ, <PNYB, PREC, INDEX, .-.> ;READ THE PARAMETER DS
RP40:    JMP    RESTR
RPERR:   MOV    PHUM, -(SP) ;TOO MANY PARAMETERS
MOV      #1770, -(SP)
IOT
;PRINT F370

PREC:    WORD    -.
INDEX:   WORD    -.
END

```

TITLE SCAN - SDS DATA CAMERA DRIVER

```

;CALMS VERSION CALL SCAN(DUNIT, FILPEX)
;THIS VERSION USES MYIO IN DOUBLE BUFFERING 24
;TY VERTICAL LINES AT A TIME FROM CAMERA TO A DISK DATA SET
;IN NON-INTERRUPT MODE.
;THE PICTURE IS DISPLAYED ON THE GRAY SCALE.
;SECTOR HISTOGRAMS ARE GENERATED AS THE PIXELS ARE SCANNED.
;THRESHOLDS ARE FOUND AFTER EACH GROUP OF SECTORS AND TYPED
;OUT WHILE THE NEXT ROW OF SECTORS IS SCANNED IF SW1 IS UP.
;THE SCAN AREA IS VARIABLE WITH A MAXIMUM OF 512 LINES AND
;400 SAMPLES PER LINE.

```

GLOBAL OPEN, GET, PUT, CLOSE, PARAM, OPRINT, PLABEL, PARBUF

```

GLOBAL AFILE, SCAN
MCALL  PARAM, EXIT, CVTDT, CALL, PAUSE
PARAM
NLIST  BEX

```

LF=12

CR=15

COND=164020

STAT=164020

XREG=164022

YREG=164024

ZREG=164026

XJREG=164030 ;X JOYSTICK REGISTER

YJREG=164032 ;Y JOYSTICK REGISTER

```

SCAN:   MOV      R5, -(SP)      ;SAVE R5
MOV      2(R5), S100+10      ;CALL SCAN(DUNIT, FILPEX) STORE DUNIT
MOV      4(R5), S109+12      ;STORE CALMS DATA SET NAME
MOV      #2, UIC             ;AND UIC OF [2,2]
S100:   .CALL  AFILE, <BUF, .-.-. , UIC, UIC> ;ASSIGN DEFAULT FILE
        .CALL  OPEN, <BUF, SIZE, ONE, ONE, LNAME> ;OPEN DISK DATA SET
S102:   .CALL  TYPE, <M1, ZERO>
TFCI:   BIT      #400, @IEAPD ;TEST IF STILL FOCUSING
BEQ      TFCI               ;BR IF SO
        .CALL  RNCI          ;RELEASE NCI TO OPERATOR
        .CALL  PARAM, <NPAR, PAR, NPMAX> ;READ LABEL
MOV      SOURCE, L+12.      ;MOVE INFO INTO LABEL
MOV      PANUM, L+14.
MOV      SLNUM, L+16.
MOV      Q#XCPR, L+18.
MOV      Q#YCPR, L+20.
        .CALL  OUTCON, <SOURCE, L+81., TWO>
        .CALL  NYL, <PANUM, L+92., LPANUM> ;MOVE PANUM INTO LABEL
MOV      PASEX, L+103.
        .CALL  NYL, <SLNUM, L+112., LSLNUM>
TST      NPAR
BEQ      S106               ;BR IF NO PARAMETERS (USE OLD LABEL)
CMP      NPAR, #2
BNE      S104               ;BR IF NOT TWO PARAMETER WORDS
CMP      #*PQ, PAR
BNE      NOTPQ              ;BR IF NOT PRINT Q REQUEST
        .CALL  PRINTQ, <L+72., SPR, SPQ>

```

```

NOTPR:  JMP      S102
        CMP      #'A',PAR
        BNE     NOTAB          ;BR IF NOT ABORT
        .CALL   APHASE,ZERO
        JMP      S300
NOTAB:  CMP      #'Z',PAR
        BNE     S103          ;BR IF NOT ZERO QUEUE REQUEST
        CLR     NSCAN          ;ZERO NSCAN
        .CALL   APHASE,ZERO   ;AND ABORT THIS SCAN
        JMP      SEXIT
S103:   CMP      #'EX',PAR
        BNE     S104          ;SCAN IF EX WAS NOT TYPED
        JMP      SEXIT
S194:   CMP      #'DS',PAR
        BNE     S105          ;BR IF NOT DUMMY SCAN
        INC     DFLAG          ;SET DFLAG
        OR      S105
S105:   MOV      #PARBUF,R1
        MOV      #L+217.,R2    ;ADD ANOTHER LABEL WITH MISC ID
        MOV      #59.,R3      ;MAX OF 69 CHARACTERS IN LABEL
HLAB:   MOV      (R1)+,R0
        CMP      R0,#CR
        BEQ     ELAB          ;BR IF END OF LABEL (CR)
        MOV      R0,(R2)+     ;STORE LABEL CHARACTER
        SOB     R3,HLAB
        BR      S106
ELAB:   MOV      #40,(R2)+     ;PAD REST OF LABEL WITH BLANKS
        SOB     R3,ELAB
S106:   JSR      PC,PPAR       ;PROCESS PARAMETERS
        .CALL   OUTCON,<XCPR,L+127.,FOUR>
        .CALL   OUTCON,<YCPR,L+135.,FOUR>
        .CALL   MYL,<L+124.,M2+15.,FOUR>
        .CALL   MYL,<L+132.,M2+22.,FOUR>
        .CALL   TYPE,M2
        CVTDT   #0,#L+145.    ;STORE DATE IN LABEL
        CVTDT   #1,#L+155.    ;STORE TIME IN LABEL
        TST     DFLAG
        BNE     S108          ;NO OUTPUT LABEL IF DUMMY SCAN
        .CALL   PLABEL,<BUF,SPAR,L> ;OUTPUT LABEL
S198:   .CALL   DCLEAR
        .CALL   DCLEAR
S110:   CLR     LINE          ;CLEAR THE GRAY SCALE
        MOV     SL,X          ;LINE=0
        CLR     @#COND        ;INITIAL XCOUNT
        CLR     GY           ;DISABLE PIXEL INTERRUPT
        MOV     #TTAB,TX     ;CLEAR GS LINE COUNTER
        MOV     #BTAB,BX
        JSR     PC,THEAD     ;TYPE HEADING
        CLR     SHUM         ;SECTOR NUMBER=0
LSEC:   MOV     LPS,SCTR
        .CALL   ZIA,<HIST,HDIM> ;ZERO HISTOGRAM COUNTS
EFLIN:  MOV     SS,Y          ;INITIAL Y
        MOV     X,@XREG      ;SET LINE COUNT
        INC     LINE         ;INCREMENT MYIO LINE COUNT
        TST     DFLAG
        BNE     S115          ;BR IF DUMMY SCAN
        .CALL   PUT,<BUF,LINE,INDEX> ;PREPARE STORAGE OF NEXT TV LINE
S115:   MOV     BUFF,R0       ;INIT BUFFER POINTER TO BUF+NS-1
OFLIN:  ADD     INDEX,R0      ;SET POINTER FOR NEXT LINE
        MOV     #HIST,R4     ;R4 HAS LOC OF HIST
        MOV     ISPS,R3      ;INITIAL SAMPLES PER SECTOR
        MOV     Y,@YREG      ;SET PIXEL COUNT
        MOV     #COND,R2     ;A(COND-STATUS REGISTER) TO R2
        MOV     #3,@R2       ;GET FIRST PIXEL OF THIS FIELD
        TSTB    @R2
        BPL     -2           ;WAIT UNTIL READY
        MOV     #300,@#PSW    ;SET PRIORITY 6 FOR THE REST OF THE FIELD
        BR      MOVY
;
SECTOR: MOV     SPS,R3        ;R3=SAMPLES PER SECTOR
PIXEL:  MOV     #3,@R2        ;PIXEL COMMAND
        JSTB    @R2
        SP      -2           ;WAIT UNTIL READY
MOVY:   MOV      @#ZREG,R1    ;MOVE PIXEL INTO BUFFER
        BNE     NOTZE        ;BR IF NOT ZERO

```



```

      89
NOTZE:  INC      R1          ;CONVERT 0 TO 1
        CMP      R1,#127.
        BNE     NOT127
        MOV     #126.,R1    ;CHANGE 127 TO 126
NOT127: MOVB    R1,R0      ;STORE PIXEL IN BUFFER
        BIC     #1,R1
        ADD     R4,R1      ;HIST + PIXEL VALUE (0,2,4,...62)
        INC     @R1        ;INC COUNT FOR THIS VALUE
        SUB     #2,R0      ;DECREMENT POINTER
        SOB     R3,PIXEL   ;BR IF MORE PIXELS IN THIS SECTOR
        ADD     #120.,R4   ;STEP HISTOGRAM POINTER
HTEST:  CMP      R4,#HIST+1024.+ ;HIST+NC*120
        BLO     SECTOR    ;BR IF MORE SECTORS
;
        BIT     #1,Y       ;TEST FOR EVEN OR ODD FIELD
        BGT     OFEND      ;BR IF END OF ODD FIELD
EFEND:  CLR      @#PSW     ;RETURN TO PRIORITY 0 AT END OF FIELD
        INC     Y         ;SET Y FOR ODD FIELD PIXELS
        TST     CY
        BEQ     EFMOV     ;BR IF FIRST LINE
        BIT     #10,@#SUR
EFCALL: .CALL   EFMOV     ;FOR QUICK LOOK, WRITE EVERY OTHER LINE
        DLINE,<.,.,GY,GX,NS,REPL,ZERO> ;REPLICATE PREVIOUS LINE
        INC     GY
EFMOV:  MOV     BUFF,R0
        DEC     R0        ;SET BUFFER POINTER TO BUF+NS-2
        JMP     OFLIN     ;GO GET ODD FIELD PIXELS
OFEND:  CLR      @#PSW     ;RETURN TO PRIORITY 0 AT END OF FIELD
        ADD     #2,R0
        MOV     R0,OFCALL+6 ;STORE START OF CURRENT LINE
        MOV     R0,EFCALL+6 ;IN BOTH CALLS TO DLINE
OFCALL: .CALL   DLINE,<.,.,GY,GX,NS,REPL,ZERO> ;WRITE TO GRAY SCALE
        INC     GY
        BIT     #10,@#SUR
        BEQ     5$
        INC     GY        ;STEP GY AGAIN
5$:     INC     X         ;INCREMENT X (LINE COUNT)
        DEC     SCTR
        BGT     NOTES    ;BR IF NOT END OF SECTOR
        JSR     PC,THRESH ;CALC THRESHOLDS FOR THESE SECTORS
        CMP     X,EL
        BGE     FIN      ;BR IF FINISHED
        JMP     LSEC     ;GO START NEXT LINE SECTOR
JEFLIN: JMP     EFLIN
NOTES:  CMP     %EL       ;TEST FOR END OF PICTURE
        BLT     JEFLIN   ;GO START NEXT LINE OF PIXELS
        JSR     PC,THRESH ;CALC THRESH FOR LAST SECTORS
FIN:    MOV     #TDATA,R1
        TST     DFLAG
        BNE
CPUT:  .CALL   PUT,<BUF,ZERO,INDEX>
        MOV     #BUF,R2
        ADD     INDEX,R2
        MOV     NS,R3
MTD:    MOVB    (R1)+,(R2)+ ;MOVE TDATA TO BUF
        SOB     R3,MTD
        CMP     R1,#TDATA+266
        BLO     CPUT     ;BR IF MORE OF TDATA TO OUTPUT
S202,S300:
SEXIT:  .CALL   CLOSE,BUF
TSTR5:  MOV     (SP)+,R5   ;RESTORE R5
RTS:    RTS     R5       ;RETURN TO SUPERVISOR *****
;
PPAR:  .CALL   TYPE,<M3,ZERO> ;JSR PC,PPAR
        .CALL   PARAM,<NPAR,PAR,NPMAX>
        MOV     #PAR,R1
        CLR     NR
        CLR     NC
P10:    TST     NPAR
        BGT     P15      ;BR IF MORE PARAMETERS
        JMP     P150
P15:    MOV     (R1)+,R0   ;R0=PARAMETER WORD
        MOV     #NK,R2
        MOV     #KEY,R3
P20:    CMP     R0,(R3)+

```

	BEG	P50	;BR IF PARAMETER EQ KEYWORD
	SQB	R2, P20	;BR IF MORE KEYWORDS
	CMP	NPAR, #4	;NOT A KEYWORD, MAYBE AREA IS SPECIFIED
	BGE	P30	;BR IF 4 WORDS LEFT
P25:	.CALL	TYPE, M4	;PARAMETER ERROR
	BR	PPAR	
P30:	CMP	R0, #MAXNL	
	BGE	P25	;BR IF SL TOO LARGE
	NOV	R0, SL	
	BLT	P25	;BR IF SL TOO SMALL
	NOV	(R1)+, R0	;EL
	BLE	P25	;BR IF EL TOO SMALL
	CMP	R0, #MAXNL	
	BGT	P25	;BR IF EL TOO LARGE
	NOV	R0, EL	
	SUB	SL, R0	
	BLE	P25	;BR IF HL TOO SMALL
	NOV	R0, HL	;NL=EL-SL
	NOV	(R1)+, R0	;SS
	BLT	P25	;BR IF SS TOO SMALL
	CMP	R0, #MAXNS	
	BGE	P25	;BR IF SS TOO LARGE
	BIC	#1, R0	;MAKE SS EVEN
	NOV	R0, SS	
	NOV	(R1)+, R0	;ES
	BIC	#1, R0	;ES MUST BE EVEN
	BLE	P25	;BR IF ES TOO SMALL
	CMP	R0, #MAXNS	
	BGT	P25	;BR IF ES TOO LARGE
	SUB	SS, R0	;NS=ES-SS
	BLE	P25	;BR IF NS TOO SMALL
	NOV	R0, NS	
	NOV	#512, R3	
	CLR	R2	
	DIV	R0, R2	
	NOV	R2, NLR	;NLR=512/NS
	ADD	#BUF, R0	
	DEC	R0	
	NOV	R0, BUFF	;BUFF=BUF+NS-1
	SUB	#4, NPAR	;NPAR=NPAR-4
	BR	P10	
P50:	TST	(R1)+	;STEP OVER SECOND WORD
	ADD	#NK+NK-2, R3	;LOC FOR THIS KEYWORD
	NOV	R3, PC	;GO THERE
P60:	NOV	(R1)+, BPER	
	NOV	#100, BPER	
P63:	SUB	BPER, BPER	;BPER=100-BPER
	SUB	#3, NPAR	;NPAR=NPAR-3
	BR	P10	
P70:	NOV	R1, DBEG	;DBEG
	NOV	(R1)+, BKSIZ	
	ASR	BKSIZ	
	DEL	BKSIZ	;BKSIZ=DBEG/2-1
	NOV	#62, DTSIZ	
	SUB	BKSIZ, DTSIZ	;DTSIZ=62-BKSIZ
	BR	P63	
P80:	NOV	(R1)+, HR	;NR
	BR	P63	
P90:	NOV	(R1)+, NC	;NC
	BR	P63	
P95:	INC	QFLAG	;QUICK LOOK (WHILE SCANNING)
	SUB	#2, NPAR	
	BR	P10	
P100:	NOV	@YJREG, JPAR+4	;JOYSTICK
	NOV	@XJREG, JPAR	;STORE SL AND SS
	BIC	#177000, JPAR	
	.CALL	TYPE, (MS, ZERO)	;REQUEST MOVE TO LOWER RIGHT
	.CALL	PARAM, (NPAR, PAR, NPMAX)	
	NOV	@YJREG, JPAR+6	;STORE ES
	NOV	@XJREG, JPAR+2	;EL
	BIC	#177000, JPAR+2	
	NOV	#JPAR, R1	
	NOV	(R1)+, R0	
	NOV	#4, NPAR	

```

JMP      P30          ;GO PROCESS AREA PARAMETERS
;
P150:    TST      NR          ;DONE WITH PARAMETERS
        BGT      P160        ;BR IF NR WAS A PARAMETER
        MOV      NL,R0
        ADD      #32.,R0
        ASH      #-6,R0
        BGT      P155        ;BR IF NL GT 31
        INC      R0          ;NR=1
P155:    MOV      R0,NR      ;NR=(NL+32)/64
P160:    TST      NC
        BGT      P170        ;BR IF NC WAS A PARAMETER
        MOV      NS,R0
        ADD      #32.,R0
        ASH      #-6,R0
        BGT      P165        ;BR IF NS GT 31
        INC      R0          ;NC=1
P165:    MOV      R0,NC      ;NC=(NS+32)/64
P170:    MOV      NL,R1
        ADD      NR,R1
        DEC      R1
        CLR      R0
        DIV      NR,R0
        INC      R0
        BIC      #1,R0      ;MAKE LPS EVEN
        MOV      R0,LPS     ;LPS=(NL+NR-1)/NR
        MOV      NS,R1
        CLR      R0
        DIV      NC,R0
        BIC      #1,R0      ;MAKE IT EVEN
        MOV      R0,SPS2    ;SPS2=NS/NC  SPS FOR 2 FIELDS
        ASR      R0
        MOV      R0,SPS     ;SPS FOR ONE FIELD
        MOV      NC,R1
        DEC      R1
        MUL      SPS,R1
        MOV      NS,R0
        ASR      R0
        SUB      R1,R0      ;ISPS=NS/2-(NC-1)*SPS
        MOV      R0,ISPS
        MOV      NC,R1
        ASH      #7,R1
        ADD      #HIST,R1   ;HIST+NC+120
        MOV      R1,HTEST+2
        SUB      #120.,R1
        MOV      R1,T05+2
        RTS      PC
;
;
;
THRESH:  MOV      #MSG+3,T50+10
        MOV      #MSG+6,T60+10
T05:     MOV      #HIST+895.+...R4      ;HIST+(NC-1)*120
T10:     JSR      PC,SMOOTH
        JSR      PC,TSUB      ;FIND BACK AND DATA
        MOV      DPER,R1
        MUL      DATA,R1
        MOV      BPER,R3
        MUL      BACK,R3
        ADD      R3,R1
        ADD      #50.,R1
        CLR      R0
        DIV      #100.,R0     ;ITHR=(DPER*DATA+(100-DPER)*BACK+50)/100
        MOV      DATA,R1
        SUB      BACK,R1
        CMP      R1,#0.      ;CHECK FOR SMALL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN D AND B
        BGT      T20        ;BR IF OK
        MOV      BKSIZ,R0
        TST      DATA      ;ITHR=DBEG/2 (UNDIVIDED NUCLEUS)
        BGT      T30
        MOV      #127.,R0    ;ITHR=127 IF NO DATA IN SECTOR
T30:     TST      BACK
        BGT      T40        ;BR IF BACK OK
        CMP      BX,#BTAB    ;SEE IF FIRST SECTOR
        BEQ      T40

```

```

MOV      BX,R1          ;USE BACK FROM PREVIOUS SECTOR
MOV      -(R1),BACK
T40:    MOV      R0,0TX
        MOV      R0,ITHR
        -----
        TST      DATA
        BGT      T45
        CLR      ITHR          ;ITHR=0 IF NO DATA
T45:    MOV      BACK,0BX      ;STORE IN ITAB AND BTAB
        ADD      #2,TX
        ADD      #2,BX          ;INCREMENT POINTERS
T50:    .CALL    OUTCON,<ITHR,--,FOUR>
        ADD      #7,T50+10
T60:    .CALL    OUTCON,<BACK,--,THREE>
        ADD      #7,T60+10
        SUB      #128,,R4
        CMP      R4,#HIST
        BHIS     T10          ;BR IF MORE HISTOGRAMS TO ANALYZE
        SUB      #6,T60+10
        CLRB     @T60+10
        INC      SHUM
        .CALL    OUTCON,<SHUM,M0+2,THREE>
        ADD      NC,SHUM
        DEC      SHUM
        MOV      #'-,M0+3
        .CALL    OUTCON,<SHUM,M0+5,T00>
        BIT      #2,@#SWR
        BEQ      T70          ;BR IF SW 1 DOWN
        .CALL    TYPE,M0
T70:    RTS      PC
;
;
;
THEAD:  MOV      HC,R1          ;JSR PC,THEAD  SET UP HC HEADINGS
        MOV      #MSC,R2
TH10:   MOV      #SHEAD,R3
        MOV      #7,R4
TH20:   MOV      (R3)+,(R2)+
        SOB     R4,TH20      ;MOVE A SECTOR HEADING TO MSG
        SOB     R1,TH10      ;BR IF MORE SECTORS
        CLRB     @R2
        MOV      #6,R4
        MOV      #M0,R2
        MOV      #FHEAD,R3
        MOV      (R3)+,(R2)+
        SOB     R4,TH30
        BIT      #2,@#SWR
        BEQ      TH70        ;BR IF SW 1 DOWN
        .CALL    TYPE,M0
TH70:   RTS      PC
;
;
SMOOTH: MOV      R4,-(SP)      ;JSR PC,SMOOTH  SAVE R4
        MOV      #HIS+2,R3
        MOV      #62,,R2
SH23:   MOV      (R4)+,R0      ;HIS(I)=HIST(I-1)+HIST(I)+HIST(I+1)
        ADD     @R4,R0
        ADD     2(R4),R0
        MOV     R0,(R3)+
        SOB     R2,SH20
        MOV     (SP)+,R4
        RTS     PC
;
;
TSUB:   JSR      PC,TSUB
        MOV      #HIS,R0      ;R0=BACK=HIS+0
        MOV      #10,R1      ;R1=MAXI=10
        MOV      BKSI2,R2      ;BACK RANGE IS NOMINALLY 2-48
        MOV      #HIS+2,R3
TS40:   CMP      R1,(R3)+
        BGE     TS45          ;BR IF MAXI GE HIS(I)
        MOV     -(R3),R1      ;MAXI=HIS(I)
        MOV     R3,R0        ;R0=HIS+I
        TST     (R3)+
TS45:   SOB     R2,TS40      ;BR IF MORE TO SEARCH
        SUB     #HIS,R0
        MOV     R0,BACK      ;STORE BACK
;
        MOV     #HIS,R0

```

```

MOV      #4, R1
MOV      DTSIZ, R2      ;DATA RANGE IS NOMINALLY FROM 38-124
TS50:    CMP      R1, (R3)+
        BGE      TS60      ;BR IF MAX GE HIS(I)
        CMP      -2(R3), -4(R3) ;LOOK FOR RELATIVE MAXIMUM ON LEFT SIDE
        BLT      TS50      ;BR IF NOT
        MOV      -(R3), R1
        MOV      R3, R0      ;R0=HIS+I
        TST      (R3)+
TS60:    SOB      R2, TS50
        SUB      #HIS, R0
        MOV      R0, DATA ;STORE DATA
        RTS      PC

```

MAXNL=512.

MAXNS=480.

NK=6

```

KEY:     .ASCII /DPDBHRNCQLJ /
        .WORD P60, P70, P80, P90, P95, P100
SL:      .WORD 0      ;STARTING LINE
EL:      .WORD 506.   ;ENDING LINE
SS:      .WORD 0      ;STARTING SAMPLE
DBEG:    .WORD 50.    ;DATA BEGIN
SPS:     .WORD 30.    ;SAMPLES PER SECTOR OF A FIELD
ISPS:    .WORD 30.    ;INITIAL SPS
BKSIZ:   .WORD 24.    ;DBEG/2-1
BTSIZ:   .WORD 38.    ;62-BKSIZ
SIZE:    .WORD 12288. ;SIZE OF EACH 24-LINE BUFFER
SCTR:    .WORD -.
HDIM:    .WORD 512.   ;HIST DIMENSION (512 WORDS)
SPACE:   .WORD 40
EJECT:   .WORD 61
UIC:     .WORD 2      ;DEFAULT UIC IS 2.2
SVTY:    .WORD 70
ZERO:    .WORD 0
ONE:     .WORD 1      ;CONSTANT
TWO:     .WORD 2
THREE:   .WORD 3
FOUR:    .WORD 4
FIVE:    .WORD 5
X:       .WORD -.
Y:       .WORD -.
LINE:    .WORD -.    ;LINE NUMBER TO PUT SUBROUTINE
QFLAG:   .WORD 0      ;FLAG FOR QUICK LOOK (WHILE SCANNING)
DFLAG:   .WORD 0      ;FLAG FOR DUMMY SCAN
INDEX:   .WORD 56.+. . ;REL BUFR ADDR FROM PUT
NPAR:    .WORD -.
JPAR:    .BLKW 4      ;JOYSTICK PARAMETERS
PAR:     .BLKW 80.
NPMAX:   .WORD 80.
SPAR:    .WORD -.
NL:      .WORD 498.   ;# LINES
NS:      .WORD 472.   ;# SAMPLES
        .WORD 7      ;BPE
HLR:     .WORD 1      ;NLR
        .WORD 512.   ;BLKSIZ
HIST:    .BLKW 512.   ;# 64 WORD HISTOGRAMS
HIS:     .BLKW 64.    ;SMOOTHED HISTOGRAM
TDATA:
NR:      .WORD -.    ;# ROWS OF SECTORS
NC:      .WORD -.    ;# COLUMNS OF SECTORS
LPS:     .WORD 63.    ;LINES PER SECTOR
SPS2:    .WORD 60.    ;SAMPLES PER SECTOR
TTAB:    .BLKW 64.
BTAS:    .BLKW 64.
DPER:    .WORD 60.    ;DATA PERCENT
SPER:    .WORD 40.    ;BACK PERCENT
TX:      .WORD TTAB+. .
BX:      .WORD BTAB+. .
BACK:    .WORD -.
DATA:    .WORD -.
ITHR:    .WORD -.
SHUM:    .WORD -.    ;SECTOR NUMBER
CY:      .WORD -.

```

99

```

GX:      WORD      0
REPL:    WORD      -1
N0:      BLKB      80.
MSG=N0+6
L:       BLKB      32.
        BYTE      360,365,360,360 ,VICAR NL ' 500' IN EBCDIC
        BYTE      360,364,367,364 ,VICAR NS ' 474' IN EBCDIC
        BYTE      100,323,100,361 ,VICAR FORMAT ' L 1' IN EBCDIC
        BLKB      26.
        ASCII     /SC/
        ASCII     / SOURCE ** PATIENT ***** M SLIDE /
        ASCII     /***** X***** Y***** AC/
        ASCII     / ***--** **:** ** /
        REPT      4
        ASCII     /
        ENDR
        ASCII     /AC/
        REPT      7
        ASCII     /          /          ,SCAN ID
        ENDR
        ASCII     /AC/
        REPT      7
        ASCII     /          /          ,INT2 ID
        ENDR
        ASCII     /AL/
        BLKB      152.
BUF:     BLKB      24650.          ,TWO 24 LINE BUFFERS + MYB
BUFF:    WORD      BUF+471.+.-.    ,BUF+NS-1
LNAME:   ASCII     /SCH/          ,PICTURE FILE DESIGNATOR TO MVIO
SHEAD:   ASCII     / ST-SB/
FHEAD:   ASCII     / SECTS/
M1:      ASCIIZ    / ENTER SCAN ID /
M2:      ASCIIZ    / SCANNING AT X***** Y*****/
M3:      ASCIIZ    / ENTER PARAMETERS (SL,EL,SS,ES) /
M4:      ASCIIZ    / PARAMETER ERROR/ <LF><LF>
M5:      ASCIIZ    / MOVE JOYSTICK TO J2 /
        EYEN
        END        SCAN

```

```

C      ***** BINARY PICTURE GENERATOR *****
      SUBROUTINE BINARY(DUNIT,FILPEX)
      BYTE FILPEX(9)
      IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
      COMMON/C1/NR,NC,LPS,SPS,TTAB(64),BTAB(64),BPER
      COMMON/C1/SLO,SSO,HLO,NSO,NOB,B,MAXNOB
      COMMON/C1/MHAREA,MXAREA,MNEPT,MXEPT,MAXLEN,NU,TOBN,ISW1
      COMMON/C1/WORD(4128),PIC(12344),PBUF(512)
      INTEGER PAR(20),KEY(6),SPAR(5),CTAB(30),NTAB(30)
      BYTE PIC,PMMSG(22),PBUF
      DATA NKEY/6/
      DATA KEY/'BP','TO','AR','EP','LE','SK'/
      CALL SSWTCH(4,ISW4)
      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
      CALL SSWTCH(1,ISW1)
      IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' BINARY')
      CALL RPARAM(NPAR,PAR,20)
C NPAR WILL BE ZERO THE FIRST TIME BINARY IS RUN ON A SPREAD
      IF(NPAR.EQ.0) CALL TYPE(' STARTING ANALYSIS ON')
      CALL AFILE(PIC,DUNIT,FILPEX,2,2)
      CALL OPEN(PIC,6144,1,0,'SCH')
      CALL GLABEL(PIC,SPAR,INDEX)
      IF(NPAR.EQ.0) CALL TYPE(PIC<INDEX+73>,64)
C      DEFAULT PARAMETERS
      B = 3
      MAXNOB = 85
      MHAREA = 32
      MXAREA = 2000
      MNEPT = 8
      MXEPT = 200
      SLO = 1
      MAXLEN = 99
      SSO = 1

```

```

NLO = SPAR(1)
NSO = MIN0(SPAR(2), 511)
CALL GET(PIC, NLO+1, I)
CALL NYM(PIC(I+1), NR, 133)
C
CALL RPARAM(NPAR, PAR, 20)
I = -2
1 I = I + 1
2 I = I + 2
IF(I.GT.NPAR) GOTO 20
DO 5 K=1, NKEY
IF(PAR(I) NE KEY(K)) GOTO 5
GOTO(2, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16), K
5 CONTINUE
C
C PARAMETER ERROR
PAUSE 1
GOTO 20
12 TOSN = PAR(I+2)
GOTO 1
13 I = I + 2
MHAREA = PAR(I)
MXAREA = PAR(I+1)
GOTO 2
14 I = I + 2
MNEPT = PAR(I)
MXEPT = PAR(I+1)
GOTO 2
15 MAXLEN = PAR(I+2)
GOTO 1
16 B = PAR(I+2)
GOTO 1
20 CONTINUE
IF(ISU4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
B = (B+1)/2
SPS2 = (SPS+1)/2
MSAMPS = NLO - (NR-1)*LPS
NW = NSO/32 + 1
NWT = (NSO+31)/32
NWI = NWT*16
C *** BINARY PICTURE AREA(WORD) IS ASSUMED TO BE ZERO INITIALLY
C NW = NUMBER OF WORDS OUT PER LINE
C NWI = NUMBER OF WORDS IN PER LINE
S = 0
C = 0
C CTAB(30) = COLUMN TABLE (CONTAINS COLUMN INDEX FOR WORD)
C NTAB(30) = NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF WORD BELONGING TO THE
C CURRENT COLUMN
DO 50 W=1, NWT
CTAB(W) = C
NTAB(W) = 16
IF(C.EQ.NC-1) GOTO 50
S = S + 16
IF(S.LT.SPS2) GOTO 50
S = S - SPS2
NTAB(W) = 16 - S
C = C + 1
50 CONTINUE
IF(ISU4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C
SI = 1
WI = NW
REC = 1
ILPS = LPS
C
DO 300 R=1, NR
IF(R.EQ.NR) ILPS = MSAMPS
C
DO 290 L=2, ILPS, 2
CALL GET(PIC, REC, PI)
REC = 0
CALL NYM(PIC(PI+1), PBUF, NWI)
CALL GET(PIC, 0, PI)

```

```

S = 1
C IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C
IF(TOBN.GE.0) GOTO 250
DO 200 W=1,NUT
CALL QTHR(PBUF(S),WORD(WI+W),TTAB(CTAB(W)+S1),PIC(PI+S),NTAB(W))
200 S=S+32
C IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
GOTO 290
C
250 CONTINUE
DO 280 W=1,NUT
CALL STHR(PBUF(S),WORD(WI+W),TTAB(CTAB(W)+S1),PIC(PI+S),NTAB(W))
280 S = S + 32
290 WI = WI + NW
C
300 SI = SI + NC
C
IF(NPAR.EQ.0) CALL TYPE('0')
PAR(1)='LE'
PAR(3)=90
CALL WPARAM(3,PAR,2)
C WRITE PARAMETERS IN CASE OF RERUN
CALL CLOSE(PIC)
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
CALL SECHNT
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C
END

SUBROUTINE SEGMNT
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/C1/SPAR(133),SLO,SSD,NLO,NSO,NOB,B,MAXNOB
COMMON/C1/MNAREA,MNAREA,MNPERM,MXPERM,MAXLEN,NW,TOBN,ISW1
COMMON/C1/WORD(4128),N,PERIN,YMIN,XMIN,YMAX,XMAX
COMMON/C1/DIR(512),EBUF(28),EDGE(4928)
COMMON/C1/NK,LIP(60),SIP(69),FI
INTEGER PAR(5)
BYTE LABEL(512),M(6),WHITE(14)
DATA PAR/512,1824,7,1,512/
DATA LABEL/70*' ','S','C',70*' ','A','L',360*' '/
DATA MAXN/1822/,DREC/2/
C THE EDGE POINT DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH OBJECT
C DIR(DI) = FBW (FIRST BLOCK WRITTEN)
C DIR(DI+1) = N (NUMBER OF END POINTS)
C DIR(DI+2) = YMIN
C DIR(DI+3) = XMIN
C DIR(DI+4) = YMAX
C DIR(DI+5) = XMAX
C THE EDGE POINTS ARE GROUPED IN COORDINATE PAIRS REPRESENTING SEGMENTS
C EDGE(E) = Y EDGE(E+1) = X1
C EDGE(E+2) = Y EDGE(E+3) = X2
CALL ITLA(0,WHITE,14)
IF(TOBN.LT.0) CALL RPARAM(NP,NK,122,6)
C READ OLD VALUE OF FI
NK=0
MHAR = MNAREA/4
MXAR = MXAREA/4
MNEPT = MNPERM/2
MXEPT = MXPERM/2
MXLEN = MAXLEN/2
CALL SSUTCH(3,ISW1)
IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE('SEGMNT')
CALL SSUTCH(4,ISW4)
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL OPRINT('SEGMNT')
CALL ZIA(EBUF,28)
CALL ZIA(DIR,510)
CALL ZIA(EDGE,4924)
CALL HYL('EDGE FILE',LABEL(73),10)
IF(TOBN.LT.0) GOTO 130
CALL AFILE(EBUF,1,'PIC',5,5)
CALL OPEN(EBUF,1824,0,1,'MV2')
CALL PLABEL(EBUF,PAR,LABEL)
CALL PUT(EBUF,3,IND)

```



```

100 CONTINUE
C      NU = NUMBER OF WORDS ON A BINARY LINE
      REC = 3
      NUH = NU/2
      NW2 = NU*2
      NL = NLO/2
      NS = NSO/2
C      NOB = NUMBER OF OBJECTS
C      WI = WORD INDEX          EWI = ENDING WORD INDEX
C      EI = EDGE INDEX          DI = DIRECTORY INDEX
C      BI = BIT INDEX (=0,1,2,...,31)
      EWI = NU
      DI = 1
      NOB = 1
C      SCAN BINARY PICTURE (WORD) LINE-BY-LINE
C
      DO 200 L=1,NL
      WI = EWI + 1
      EWI = EWI + NU
      LOOP = 0
C
C      THE ROACH WILL SCAN LINE FOR OBJECTS (ONE-BITS)
C
140 IF(ROACH(WI,BI,WORD,EWI,MASK).EQ.0) GOTO 200
      LOOP = LOOP + 1
      IF(LOOP.EQ.200) PAUSE 1
      EDGE(1) = L
      EDGE(2) = (NU-(EWI-WI+1))*16 + BI + 1
      CALL TURTLE(N,EDGE,WORD(WI),MASK,NW2)
      IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 140
      N2 = 2*N
      IF(NOB.NE.TOBN) GOTO 141
      CALL ILIST(NOB,N,YMIN,XMIN,YMAX)
C      CALL PDUMP(EDGE,EDGE(N2),1)
141 CONTINUE
      IF(N.GE.255) GOTO 142
      CALL SORTIN(EDGE,N,SIND)
C      IF(NOB.EQ.TOBN) CALL PDUMP(EDGE,EDGE(N2),1)
      IF(SIND.EQ.0) GOTO 145
142 IF(N.LE.MAXN) GOTO 143
      CALL TYPE(' TOO MANY EDGES')
      CALL TYPE(' ')
      GOTO 2000
143 CONTINUE
      IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' SORT')
      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL STIMER
      CALL SORT(EDGE,N)
      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C      N = NUMBER OF EDGE POINTS
145 CALL ERASE(WORD,EDGE,AREA,N2,NU)
      IF(N.LT.MNEPT.OR.N.GT.MXEPT) GOTO 196
      IF(AREA.LT.MNAR.OR.AREA.GT.MXAR) GOTO 196
      IF(YMAX-YMIN.GE.MXLEN.OR.XMAX-XMIN.GE.MXLEN) GOTO 196
C
C      ENTER OBJECT INTO DIRECTORY
      IF(NK.GE.60.OR.TOBN.GE.0) GOTO 175
      NK=NK+1
      LIP(NK)=EDGE(1)+EDGE(1)
      SIP(NK)=EDGE(2)+EDGE(2)
C STORE NOB INFORMATION FOR QUICK COUNT OPTION
      Y=4*EDGE(1)
      X=4*EDGE(2)-14
      IF(X.LT.0) X=0
C WRITE AN ARROW BY THE OBJECT
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y,X,0,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y,X,0,1,0)
      CALL SSWITCH(6,ISW6)
      IF(ISW6.EQ.1) GOTO 175
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y-4,X+8,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y-4,X+8,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y-2,X+10,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y-2,X+10,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y+2,X+10,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y+2,X+10,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y+4,X+8,2,1,0)
      CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y+4,X+8,2,1,0)

```

```

175 CONTINUE
   DIR(DI) = REC
   DIR(DI+1) = N
   DIR(DI+2) = MAX0(YMIN-B,1)
   DIR(DI+3) = MAX0(XMIN-B,1)
   DIR(DI+4) = MIN0(YMAX+B,NL)
   DIR(DI+5) = MIN0(XMAX+B,NS)
   NOB = NOB + 1
   DI = DI + 6
   IF(NOB.GT.MAXNOB) GOTO 201
C
   IF(TOBN.LT.0) GOTO 140
C DON'T WRITE IF QUICK COUNT OPTION
   DO 195 I=1,N2,512
   CALL WRITE(EBUF,REC,EDGE(I))
195 REC = REC + 1
   GOTO 140
C
196 CALL SSUTCH(4,ISU4)
   IF(ISU4.NE.1) GOTO 140
   CALL QPRINT(' OBJECT REJECTED')
   CALL ILIST(NOB,N,AREA,YMIN,XMIN)
   CALL ILIST(YMAX-YMIN,XMAX-XMIN,MXAR,MXEPT,MXLEN)
   GOTO 140
C
200 MAXN = MAXN + NHH
C
201 NOB=NOB-1
   IF(TOBN.LT.0) GOTO 220
   IF(DI.GT.1) CALL WRITE(EBUF,DREC,DIR)
   CALL WRITE(EBUF,1,SPAR)
   CALL CLOSE(EBUF)
220 IF(NOB.GT.0) GOTO 2000
C IF NO OBJECTS FOUND, TYPE MSG AND CALL INT1
   CALL TYPE(' NO OBJECTS FOUND; CHECK THRESHOLDS')
   CALL TYPE('0')
   CALL APHASE(7)
2000 CONTINUE
   IF(TOBN.GE.0) RETURN
   CALL MYL(' NC=**',M,6)
   CALL OUTCON(HK,M(6),2)
   CALL TYPE(M,6)
   CALL UPARAM(122,HK,6)
   CALL APHASE(7)
C WRITE NOB PARAMETERS AND CALL INT1
   END

```

```

SUBROUTINE SKIRT
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/C1/SPAR(133),SLO,SSO,NLO,NSO,NOB,B,BPER
COMMON/C1/DIR(512),SDIR(512)
COMMON/C1/EBUF(56),EDGE(1024),SEGB(56),SEG(8192)
COMMON/C1/SBUF(900),ESI(5)
INTEGER PAR(5)
BYTE EBUF,SEGB
DATA MAXSB/900/,MAXDI/510/,S/1/,DI/1/
DATA DREC/2/,IDREC/2/

```

```

C THE SEGMENT DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH OBJECT

```

```

C SDIR(DI) = BSI(BEGINNING SEGMENT INDEX)

```

```

C SDIR(DI+1) = ESI(ENDING SEGMENT INDEX)

```

```

C SDIR(DI+2) = YMIN

```

```

C SDIR(DI+3) = XMIN

```

```

C SDIR(DI+4) = YMAX

```

```

C SDIR(DI+5) = XMAX

```

```

C THE SEGMENTS ARE STORED AS TRIPLETS

```

```

C SEG(S) = Y

```

```

C SEG(S+1) = X1

```

```

C SEG(S+2) = X2

```

```

C THE ROB DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH OBJECT

```

```

C DIR(DI) = BACKGROUND

```

```

C DIR(DI+1) = THRESHOLD

```

```

C DIR(DI+2) = YMIN

```

```

C          DIR(DI+3) = XMIN
C          DIR(DI+4) = YMAX
C          DIR(DI+5) = XMAX
          CALL SSUTCH(1, ISW1)
          IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' SKIRT')
          CALL AFILE(EBUF, 1, 'PIC', 5, 5)
          CALL OPEN(EBUF, 1024, 0, 0, 'MV2')
          CALL AFILE(SEGB, 5, 'PIC', 5, 5)
          CALL OPEN(SEGB, 1024, 0, 1, 'MV5')
          CALL GLABEL(EBUF, PAR, IND)
          CALL MYL(' SEGMENT FILE', EBUF(IND+73), 13)
          CALL PLABEL(SEGB, PAR, EBUF(IND+1))
          CALL PUT(SEGB, 1, IND)
C          GET SHAL PARAMS
          CALL READ(EBUF, 1, IND, SPAR)
          DPER = SPAR(133) - 5
          OREC = 2*((NOB+94)/85)+2
          CALL WRITE(SEGB, 1, SLO)
          NL = NLO/2
          NS = HSO/2
          B2 = 2*B + 1
          SINC = MAXSB/B2
          MAXSB = SINC*B2
C
C          S = SEGMENT INDEX
C          SI = SEGMENT BUFFER INDEX
C
          DO 200 OBH=1, NOB
          IF(DI.NE.1) GOTO 30
          CALL READ(EBUF, IDREC, IND, DIR)
          IDREC = IDREC + 1
          CALL MYM(DIR, SDIR, 512)
30          IREC = DIR(DI)
          N = DIR(DI+1)
          SDIR(DI) = S
          CALL INTERP(DI)
          HEND = 2*N
          NREC = (HEND+511)/512
C
          DO 130 L=1, NREC
          CALL READ(EBUF, IREC, IND, EDGE)
          IREC = IREC + 1
          EIH = MIN0(HEND, 512)
C          ADD HORIZONTAL SKIRT TO SEGMENTS
          DO 40 E=2, EIH, 4
          EDGE(E) = MAX0(EDGE(E)-B, 1)
          EDGE(E+2) = MIN0(EDGE(E+2) + B, NS)
40
C          IF(L.NE.1) GOTO 60
          Y0 = EDGE(1)
          YBAR = Y0 - B
C          USE FIRST SEGMENT END POINT PAIR TO INITIALIZE SBUF
          X1 = EDGE(2)
          X2 = EDGE(4)
          SI = 1
          DO 50 I=1, B2
          SBUF(SI) = X1
          SBUF(SI+1) = X2
          ESI(I) = SI
50          SI = SI + SINC
C
          SI = 1
          I = 1
          EI = 5
C
60          CONTINUE
C          PROCESS REMAINING SEGMENT END POINTS
          DO 120 E=EI, EIH, 4
          Y = EDGE(E)
          IF(Y.EQ.Y0) GOTO 90
C          ADVANCE SBUF ONE ROW
          SI = SI + SINC
          I = I + 1
          IF(SI.GT.MAXSB) SI=1

```

```

IF(I.GT.B2) I=1
IF(YBAR.LT.0) GOTO 82
C   RELEASE SEGMENTS ON LINE Y0 - 0
SEND = ESI(I)
DO 80 SIP=SI,SEND,2
SEG(S) = YBAR
SEG(S+1) = SBUF(SIP)
SEG(S+2) = SBUF(SIP+1)
80 S = S + 3
C
82 Y0 = Y0 + 1
YBAR = YBAR + 1
SBUF(SI) = EDGE(E+1)
SBUF(SI+1) = EDGE(E+3)
ESI(I) = SI
C
90 SIP = 1
X10 = EDGE(E+1)
X20 = EDGE(E+3)
C
DO 100 II=1,B2
SIQ = SIP
SEND = ESI(II)
X1 = X10
X2 = X20
C
93 XP1 = SBUF(SIQ)
IF(X2.LT.XP1-1) GOTO 95
XP2 = SBUF(SIQ+1)
IF(X1.GT.XP2+1) GOTO 95
C   SEGMENT (X1,X2) IS CONNECTED TO A PREVIOUS SEGMENT
IF(SIQ.EQ.SEND) GOTO 94
X1 = MIN0(X1,XP1)
X2 = MAX0(X2,XP2)
SBUF(SIQ) = SBUF(SEND)
SBUF(SIQ+1) = SBUF(SEND+1)
SEND = SEND - 2
GOTO 93
C
94 SBUF(SEND) = MIN0(X1,XP1)
SBUF(SEND+1) = MAX0(X2,XP2)
GOTO 98
C
95 SIQ = SIQ + 2
IF(SIQ.LE.SEND) GOTO 93
SBUF(SIQ) = X1
SBUF(SIQ+1) = X2
C
98 ESI(II) = SIQ
100 SIP = SIP + SINC
C
120 CONTINUE
C
EI = 1
130 NEND = NEND - EIN
C
C   RELEASE REMAINING SEGMENTS
DO 150 II=1,B2
IF(YBAR.GT.NL) GOTO 180
SI = SI + SINC
I = I + 1
IF(SI.GT.MAXSB) SI=1
IF(I.GT.B2) I=1
SEND = ESI(I)
DO 140 SIP=SI,SEND,2
SEG(S) = YBAR
SEG(S+1) = SBUF(SIP)
SEG(S+2) = SBUF(SIP+1)
140 S = S + 3
C
150 YBAR = YBAR + 1
C
180 SBIR(DI+1) = S - 1
C

```

```

C
DI = DI + 6
IF(DI.LT.MAXDI) GOTO 200
CALL WRITE(SEGB,DREC,DIR)
CALL WRITE(SEGB,DREC+1,SDIR)
DREC = DREC + 2
DI = 1
200 CONTINUE

C
C
IF(DI.EQ.1) GOTO 205
CALL WRITE(SEGB,DREC,DIR)
CALL WRITE(SEGB,DREC+1,SDIR)
C
WRITE OUT SEGMENT
205 DO 210 I=1,S,512
CALL WRITE(SEGB,OREC,SEG(I))
210 OREC = OREC + 1
CALL CLOSE(SEGB)
CALL CLOSE(EBUF)
END

SUBROUTINE CHROME(DUNIT,FILPEX)
BYTE FILPEX(9)
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/C1/SLO,SSO,HLO,NSO,NOB,B
COMMON/C1/DIR(512),CMYB(1952),C(512),PBUF(1300)
C THE FIRST 28 WORDS OF PBUF ARE THE MVB, FOLLOWED BY 1024 WORDS OF
C BUFFER STORAGE, FOLLOWED BY 256 WORDS OF PICTURE STORAGE
COMMON/C1/SEGB(56),CBUF(9600),CDIR(510),LBUF(100)
COMMON/C1/OREC,NFSI
BYTE SEGB,PB(2616)
EQUIVALENCE (PB,PBUF)
INTEGER PAR(5)
DATA SECSIZ/64/,SSM1/63/
DATA MAXDI/510/,MAXBUF/9600/,IDREC/2/,LPBUF/1052/,DREC/2/
C LPBUF IS THE LENGTH OF PBUF MINUS 256 WORDS OF PICTURE STORAGE
C
CALL SSUTCH(1,ISM1)
IF(ISM1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' CHROME')
CALL SSUTCH(4,ISM4)
IF(ISM4.NE.1) GOTO 3
CALL QPRINT(' CHROME')
CALL TITER
MAXBUF=7828
3 CONTINUE
CALL AFILE(PBUF,DUNIT,FILPEX,2,2)
CALL OPEN(PBUF,LPBUF-28,1,0,0,'SCN')
CALL LABEL(PBUF,PAR,IP)
NV=(PAR(2)+1)/2
CALL AFILE(SEGB,5,'PIC',5,5)
CALL OPEN(SEGB,1024,0,0,'MV5')
CALL LABEL(SEGB,PAR,IND)
CALL ZIA(CMYB,20)
CALL AFILE(CMYB,1,'PIC',5,5)
CALL OPEN(CMYB,1024,1,1,'MV2')
CALL MVL(' CHROME FILE',PB(IP+180),12)
CALL PLABEL(CMYB,PAR,PB(IP+1))
CALL READ(SEGB,1,IND,SLO)
CALL PUT(CMYB,1,IC)
CALL MVU(SLO,CMYB(IC/2+1),512)
NREC = -(NOB+84)/85
IREC = 2*NREC + 2
OREC = NREC + 3
CALL READ(SEGB,IDREC,IND,DIR)
CALL PUT(CMYB,DREC,IC)
CALL MVU(DIR,CMYB(IC/2+1),512)
CALL READ(SEGB,IDREC+1,IND,DIR)
IDREC = IDREC + 2
DREC = DREC + 1
C
FORMAT CBUF
DEND = NOB*6
SEND = DIR(DEND-4)
DISP = MAXBUF-SEND
C
J = DISP + 1

```

```

C          READ IN SEGMENT FILE
C          DO 5 I=1, SEND, 512
          CALL READ(SEGB, IREC, IND, CBUF(J))
          J = J + 512
5          IREC = IREC + 1
C
          DO 6 DI=1, DEND, 6
          DIR(DI) = DIR(DI) + DISP
6          DIR(DI+1) = DIR(DI+1) + DISP
C
          TNS = (DISP-1)/SECSIZ
          N = TNS*SECSIZ
C
          DO 10 I=1, N, SECSIZ
10         CBUF(I) = I+SECSIZ
C
          LFSI = N - SSM1
          CBUF(LFSI) = 0
C  THE SEGMENT DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH OBJ
C          DIR(DI) = CSI = CURRENT SEGMENT INDEX
C          DIR(DI+1) = ESI = ENDING SEGMENT INDEX
C          DIR(DI+2) = YMIN
C          DIR(DI+3) = XMIN
C          DIR(DI+4) = YMAX
C          DIR(DI+5) = XMAX
C
C  THE CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION FOR EACH
C          CDIR(DI) = BSI = BEGINNING SEGMENT INDEX
C          CDIR(DI+1) = NSEC = TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTIONS USED UP BY OBJEC
C          CDIR(DI+2) = FSI = INDEX OFFIST SECTION USED BY OBJECT
C          CDIR(DI+3) = LSI = INDEX OF LAST SECTION USED BY OBJECT
C          CDIR(DI+4) = FHW = FIRST HALFWORD OF SECTION USED BY OBJECT
C          CDIR(DI+5) = LHW = LAST HALFWORD OF SECTION USED BY OBJECT
C
C          NFSI = NEXT FREE SECTION INDEX
C          LFSI = LAST FREE SECTION INDEX
          NFSI = 1
          DI = 1
C
50         DBEG = DI
          IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
          INCREASE NUMBER OF SECTIONS IF POSSIBLE
          CSI = DIR(DI)
          BSI = CDIR(DI)
          IF(BSI.EQ.0) BSI = CSI
51         NSI = LFSI + SECSIZ
          IF(NSI.GT.BSI-SECSIZ) GOTO 52
          CBUF(LFSI) = NSI
          LFSI = NSI
          GOTO 51
C
52         CBUF(LFSI) = 0
          Y0 = CBUF(CSI)
          REC = 2*Y0 - 1
          CALL GET(PBUF, REC, IND)
          CALL MVN(PBUF(IND/2+1), PBUF(LPBUF+1), NU)
          CALL GET(PBUF, 0, IND)
          IP=IND/2
C
C          PROCESS OBJECTS 1 TO NOB
C          IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
          DO 100 DI=DBEG, DEND, 6
          CSI = DIR(DI)
          IF(CSI.EQ.0) GOTO 100
          Y = CBUF(CSI)
          IF(Y.GT.Y0) GOTO 110
          ESI = DIR(DI+1)
          LSI = CDIR(DI+3)
          LHW = CDIR(DI+5)
          NSEC = 0
          IF(LSI.NE.0) GOTO 50
C          FIRST SEGMENT OF OBJECT. ASSIGN A SECTION
          IF(NFSI.EQ.0) CALL TYPE('UNBUF1')
          IF(NFSI.EQ.0) CALL UNBUF(DBEG, DEND, DI)

```

```

CDIR(DI) = CSI
CDIR(DI+1) = 1
CDIR(DI+2) = NFSI
CDIR(DI+4) = 1
  CDIR(DI+5)=1
LSI = NFSI
NFSI = CBUF(NFSI)
LHW = 1
C
C      LOOP THROUGH EACH SEGMENT OF CURRENT OBJECT
58 DO 80 SI=CSI,ESI,3
Y = CBUF(SI)
IF(Y.GT.Y0) GOTO 82
X1 = CBUF(SI+1) + LPBUF
X2 = CBUF(SI+2) + LPBUF
C
DO 70 L=1,2
C
DO 62 X=X1,X2
IF(LHW.LT.SECSTZ) GOTO 60
C      ADD ON A NEW SECTION
IF(NFSI.EQ.0) CALL TYPE('WMBUF2')
IF(NFSI.EQ.0) CALL WMBUF(DBEG,DEND,DI)
NSEC = NSEC + 1
CBUF(LSI) = NFSI
LSI = NFSI
NFSI = CBUF(NFSI)
LHW = 1
C
60 CBUF(LSI+LHW) = PBUF(X)
62 LHW = LHW + 1
C
X1=CBUF(SI+1)+IP
X2=CBUF(SI+2)+IP
C
80 CONTINUE
C
CDIR(DI+3) = LSI
CDIR(DI+5) = LHW
C      END OF OBJECT -- WRITE OUT TO DISK
C      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
81 CALL WBUF(DI)
CSI = DIR(DI)
IF(CSI.NE.0) GOTO 81
C      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
GOTO 100
C
C      REMAINING PORTION OF OBJECT LIES BELOW CURRENT LINE
C      UPDATE DIRECTORIES AND CONTINUE
82 CBIR(DI+1) = CBIR(DI+1) + NSEC
CBIR(DI+3) = LSI
CBIR(DI+5) = LHW
DIR(DI) = SI
100 CONTINUE
C
C      NO MORE OBJECTS ON THIS LINE -- UPDATE AND CONTINUE.
110 CONTINUE
C      IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
DO 120 DI=DBEG,DEND,6
CSI = DIR(DI)
IF(CSI.NE.0) GOTO 50
120 CONTINUE
C
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
CALL PUT(CMYB,DREC,IC)
CALL MVM(LBW,CMYB(IC/2+1),102)
CALL CLOSE(CMYB)
CALL CLOSE(PBUF)
CALL CLOSE(SEGB)
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE ROB
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/C1/CMVB(56),C(512)
COMMON/C1/SMVB(56),EDGE(1024),LBW(80),BUF,STBL
COMMON/C1/SLO,SSO,HLO,NSO,NOB,B,DPER
COMMON/C1/N,PERH,YMIN,XMIN,YMAX,XMAX
COMMON/C1/SDIR(60),TTAB(60),AREA(60),IOD(60)
COMMON/C1/NK,LIP(60),SIP(60),PERM(60),CIRCA(60)
LOGICAL*1 BUF(10000)
BYTE CMVB,SMVB,STBL(129),MSG7(20),MSG8(25),TMSG(120)
INTEGER DIR(510),PAR(100),HIS(64),OTTAB(60)
EQUIVALENCE (DIR,SDIR(149)),(HIS,EDGE)
DATA MAXBUF/10000/,RECSIZ/1024/,NOBPH/6/
DATA NC/0/,IODTOT/0/,NP/0/,MAXNP/100/,TOBN/0/,MAXNOB/60/
DATA OREC/2/,DREC/2/,RFLAG/1/,OTTAB/60*0/

C
C THE INPUT CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH OBJ
C DIR(DI) = BACKGROUND
C DIR(DI+1) = THRESHOLD
C DIR(DI+2) = CHL (MINIMUM LINE)
C DIR(DI+3) = CMS (MINIMUM SAMPLE)
C DIR(DI+4) = CNXL (MAXIMUM LINE)
C DIR(DI+5) = CHXS (MAXIMUM SAMPLE)
C THE OUTPUT CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING FOR EACH OBJ
C SDIR(CDI) = FBW (FIRST RECORD BLOCK WRITTEN TO DISK)
C SDIR(CDI+1) = ML (MINIMUM LINE)
C SDIR(CDI+2) = MS (MINIMUM SAMPLE)
C SDIR(CDI+3) = LBW (LAST RECORD BLOCK WRITTEN TO DISK)
C THE INPUT CHROMOSOMES ARE IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT
C C(1) = PREVIOUS BLOCK WRITTEN
C C(2) = NSEG (NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THIS RECORD)
C C(CI) = Y (LINE COORDINATE=0 - 255)
C C(CI+1) = X (STARTING SAMPLE COORDINATE=0 - 255)
C C(CI+2) = N (NUMBER OF SAMPLES IN SEGMENT)
C NOTE THAT TWO CONSECUTIVE LINES OF SEGMENT GREY VALUES ARE PRESENT
C ALSO, THE DIMENSIONS ARE THOSE OF THE HALF-PICTURE AND MUST BE
C DOUBLED.
C THE OUTPUT CHROMOSOMES ARE IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT
C C(1) = NSEG (NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THIS RECORD)
C C(CI) = Y (LINE COORDINATE=1 - 512)
C C(CI+1) = X (STARTING SAMPLE COORDINATE=1 - 512)
C C(CI+2) = N (NUMBER OF SAMPLES IN SEGMENT)
C
CALL SSWTCH(1,ISW1)
IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' ROB')
CALL SSWTCH(4,ISW4)
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) CALL QPRINT(' ROB')
CALL RPARAM(NP,PAR,MAXNP)
IP=1
20 IF(IP.GT.NP) GOTO 35
IF(PAR(IP).EQ.'TO') GOTO 30
IF(PAR(IP).NE.'OT') GOTO 35
OTTAB(PAR(IP+2))=PAR(IP+3)
IP=IP+4
GOTO 20
30 TOBN=PAR(IP+2)
IP=IP+3
GOTO 20
35 CONTINUE
RECSZ = RECSIZ/2
C LBW(80) = LAST BLOCK WRITTEN FOR CURRENT CHROMOSOME
C DI = DIRECTORY INDEX
C NC = NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES
C
CALL AFILC(CMVB,1,'PIC ',5,5)
CALL OPEN(CMVB,1024,0,0,'MV2')
CALL AFILC(SMVB,5,'UCR ',13,13)
CALL OPEN(SMVB,1024,0,1,'UCR')
CALL GLABEL(CMVB,PAR,IND)
CALL MYL(' ROB FILE ',CMVB(IND+180),12)
CALL PLABEL(SMVB,PAR,CMVB(IND+1))
CALL SSWTCH(0,ISW0)
IF(ISW0.NE.1) GOTO 37
CALL QPRINT('1')
CALL QPRINT(CMVB(IND+73),70)

```



```

CALL QPRINT(CMVB(IND+145),30)
CALL QPRINT(CMVB(IND+217),70)
CALL QPRINT('00BJ PER B D MAX LINE SAMP
1 SL SS NL NS T1 T2 FPOH AREA IOD/8 AVG
2 OBJ')
37 CALL ITLA(32,TMSG,128)
CALL PUT(SMVB,DREC,IND)
CALL READ(CMVB,1,IND,SLO)
CALL READ(CMVB,DREC,IND,DIR)
DREC = DREC + 1
CALL READ(CMVB,DREC,IND,LBW)
BPER = 100 - DPER
B = 2*B
B1 = B + 1
B2 = B + 2
B3 = 2*B + 1
DI = 1
C DI = 2
C LOOP THROUGH EACH OBJECT
DO 500 OBN=1,NOB
REC = LBW(OBN)
CML = DIR(DI+2)*2 - 1
CNS = DIR(DI+3)*2 - 1
CMXL = DIR(DI+4)*2
CMXS = DIR(DI+5)*2
CNL = CMXL - CML + 3
CNS = CMXS - CNS + 2
CMLM1 = CML - 1
CMSM1 = CNS - 1
45 IF(CNL+CNS.LT.MAXBUF) GOTO 50
CALL SWTCH(1,ISW1)
IF(ISW1.NE.1) GOTO 500
CALL NYL(' OBJECT ** TOO LARGE',MSG7,20)
CALL OUTCON(OBN,MSG7(10),2)
CALL TYPE(MSG7,20)
GOTO 500
C
C READ IN CURRENT CHROMOSOME
50 CALL ZIA(BUF,MAXBUF/2)
CALL ZIA(HIS,64)
C
51 CALL READ(CMVB,REC,IND,C)
NSEQ = C(2)
CI = 3
C
DO 60 NN=1,NSEQ
BI = 2*(C(CI)*CNS+C(CI+1)) + CNS + 1
N = C(CI+2)
N2 = 2*N
IF(BI.LT.1) GOTO 60
C IGNORE POSSIBLE BUFG FROM CHROME OUTPUT *****
IF(BI.GT.MAXBUF) GOTO 45
TECH.LT.1.OR.N.GT.100) GOTO 45
CALL NHIS(C(CI+3),BUF(BI),HIS,N2)
CALL NHIS(C(CI+N+3),BUF(BI+CNS),HIS,N2)
60 CI = CI + N2 + 3
C
REC = C(1)
IF(REC.NE.0) GOTO 51
CCCCCCC
IF(OBN.NE.TOBN) GOTO 63
BI = 1
DO 62 I=1,CNL
CALL PRT(1,BUF(BI),CNS)
62 BI = BI + CNS
63 CONTINUE
CCCCCCC
C
BACK = DIR(DI)/2
ITHRES = DIR(DI+1)/2
C RETHRESHOLD OBJECT
HIS(1) = 0
DATA = ITHRES
THRESH = ITHRES

```

```
IF(RFLAG.EQ.0) GOTO 72
HIS(64) = 0
MAX = 0
```

C

```
DO 65 I=ITHRES,63
F = HIS(I-1) + HIS(I) + HIS(I+1)
IF(F.LE.MAX) GOTO 65
MAX = F
DATA = I
```

65

```
CONTINUE
THRESH = (BPER*BACK + BPER*DATA)/100
IF(OTTAB(OBN).NE.0) THRESH=OTTAB(OBN)/2
CALL STRECH(HIS,STBL,THRESH,BMAX)
```

C

C

```
BI = BUFFER INDEX      EI = EDGE INDEX
```

C

```
DI = DIRECTORY INDEX  CDI = CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY INDEX
```

```
EBI = CNS
```

```
EI = 1
```

```
CNL2 = CNL - 2
```

```
CNS1 = CNS - 1
```

```
THRESH = THRESH*2
```

```
NLB = CNL2 - B
```

```
NSS = CNS1 - B
```

```
BCNS = B*CNS
```

C

```
DO 300 L=1,CNL2
```

```
BI = EBI - 1
```

```
EBI = EBI + CNS
```

C

```
210 IF(ISEG(BI, BUF, THRESH, EBI).EQ.0) GOTO 300
```

```
S DIR(CDI) = OREC + 1
```

```
EDGE(1) = L
```

```
S = CNS - (EBI - BI)
```

```
EDGE(2) = S
```

```
CALL BOT(N, EDGE, BUF(BI), THRESH, CNS)
```

```
IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 210
```

```
IF(OBN.EQ.TOBN) CALL ILIST(N, YMIN, XMIN, YMAX, XMAX)
```

```
IF(OBN.EQ.TOBN) CALL PDUMP(EDGE, EDGE(2*N), 1)
```

```
IF(N.GE.255) GOTO 213
```

```
CALL SORTIN(EDGE, N, SIND)
```

```
IF(SIND.EQ.0) GOTO 215
```

213

```
IF(N.LE.512) GOTO 214
```

```
CALL TYPE(' EDGE OVERFLOW. THRESHOLD RAISED')
```

```
CALL TYPE(' ')
```

```
THRESH = THRESH + 4
```

```
GOTO 210
```

214

```
IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' SORT')
```

```
IF(ISU4.EQ.1) CALL STNER
```

```
CALL SORT(EDGE, N)
```

```
IF(ISU4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
```

215

```
CONTINUE
```

```
IF(OBN.EQ.TOBN) CALL PDUMP(EDGE, EDGE(2*N), 1)
```

```
IF(OBN.EQ.TOBN) CALL ILIST(L, S, CNL, CNS, OBN)
```

C

```
MAKE SURE THAT OBJECT CONTAINS AN INTERNAL POINT
```

```
INTPNT = 0
```

```
N2 = 2*N
```

```
DO 235 E=1, N2, 4
```

```
Y = EDGE(E)
```

```
IF(Y.LT.B1.OR.Y.GT.NLB) GOTO 235
```

```
X1 = MAX0(EDGE(E+1), B1)
```

```
X2 = MIN0(EDGE(E+3), NSS)
```

```
IF(X1.GT.X2) GOTO 235
```

```
B0 = Y*CNS + X1
```

```
I = B0 - B
```

C

```
DO 220 LEFT=1, B0
```

```
IF(IV(BUF(LEFT)).NE.0) GOTO 221
```

220

```
CONTINUE
```

C

221

```
RIGHT = B0 + X2 - X1 + B
```

C

```
DO 222 I=1, B1
```

```
IF(IV(BUF(RIGHT)).NE.0) GOTO 223
```

222

```
RIGHT = RIGHT - 1
```

C

```

223 LEFT = LEFT + B
    RIGHT = RIGHT - B
    IF(TOBN.EQ.OBN) CALL ILIST(X1,X2,LEFT,RIGHT,Y)
    IF(LEFT.GT.RIGHT) GOTO 235
C
    DO 230 I=LEFT,RIGHT
    TP = I - BCNS - 1
    BP = I + BCNS + 1
    DO 225 LL=1,BCNS,CNS
    IF(TOBN.EQ.OBN) CALL ILIST(TP,BP,LL,IV(BUF(TP+LL)),IV(BUF(BP-LL)))
    IF(IV(BUF(TP+LL)).EQ.0.OR.IV(BUF(BP-LL)).EQ.0)GOTO 230
225 CONTINUE
C
    THIS IS AN INTERNAL POINT
    INTPNT = 1
    GOTO 236
C
230 CONTINUE
235 CONTINUE
C
    REMOVE OBJECT FROM BUF
236 NSEG = 0
    NP = 0
    IODN = 0
    ECI = 1
C
    DO 250 E=1,N2,4
    Y = EDGE(E)
    X1 = EDGE(E+1)
    X2 = EDGE(E+3)
    NS = X2 - X1 + 1
    IF(NS.GT.0) GOTO 230
    CALL TYPE('ROB - NS-LE 0')
    CALL TYPE('0')
    CALL ILIST(E,N2,X1,X2,NS)
    PAUSE
    GOTO 250
238 CONTINUE
    NS2 = (NS+1)/2
    BCI = ECI + 1
    ECI = ECI + NS2 + 3
    IF(ECI.LE.RECSZ2) GOTO 240
C
    WRITE OUT CHROMOSOME LINE
    C(1) = NSEG
    OREC = OREC + 1
    CALL WRITE(SHYB,OREC,C)
    NSEG = 0
    BCI = 2
    ECI = NS2 + 4
C
240 C(BCI) = CML1 + Y
    C(BCI+1) = CMS1 + X1
    C(BCI+2) = NS
    CALL REMOVE(BUF(Y+CNS+X1),C(BCI+3),STBL,NS,IODN,THRESH)
    NP = NP + NS
250 NSEG = NSEG + 1
C
    IF(NP.GE.25.AND.INTPNT.NE.0) GOTO 260
    CALL SSUTCH(4,ISU4)
    IF(ISU4.NE.1) GOTO 210
    CALL QPRINT(' OBJECT REJECTED')
    CALL ILIST(OBN,N,NP,YMIN,XMIN)
    CALL ILIST(YMAX-YMIN,XMAX-XMIN,L,S,NC)
    GOTO 210
C
    WRITE OUT LAST LINE
260 OREC = OREC + 1
    C(1) = NSEG
    CALL WRITE(SHYB,OREC,C)
C
    NC = NC + 1
    NL = YMAX - YMIN + 1
    NS = XMAX - XMIN + 1
    IODN = IODN - BACK*NP/4
    FTAB(NC) = THRESH
    LIP(NC) = CML1 + L

```

```

SIP(NC) = CMSM1 + S
IOD(NC) = IODN
AREA(NC) = NP
PERM(NC) = PERIM
CALL SSUTCH(0, ISW0)
IF(ISW0.NE.1) GOTO 280
C PRINT IF SW0 IS UP
CALL OUTCON(NC, TMSG(4), 2)
CALL OUTCON(PERM(NC), TMSG(10), 3)
CALL OUTCON(BACK*2, TMSG(17), 3)
CALL OUTCON(DATA*2, TMSG(27), 3)
CALL OUTCON(DMAX*2, TMSG(31), 3)
CALL OUTCON(CML, TMSG(39), 4)
CALL OUTCON(CMS, TMSG(47), 4)
CALL OUTCON(CMLN1+L, TMSG(55), 5)
CALL OUTCON(CMSM1+S, TMSG(60), 5)
CALL OUTCON(NL, TMSG(65), 5)
CALL OUTCON(NS, TMSG(70), 5)
CALL OUTCON(ITHRES*2, TMSG(80), 3)
CALL OUTCON(THRESH, TMSG(86), 3)
CALL OUTCON(OBH, TMSG(94), 2)
CALL OUTCON(NP, TMSG(102), 8)
CALL OUTCON(IODN, TMSG(111), 9)
CALL OUTCON(IODN/(NP/8), TMSG(116), 3)
CALL OUTCON(NC, TMSG(122), 2)
CALL QPRINT(TMSG, 128)
C ENTER OBJECT IN CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
280 SDIR(CDI+1) = CML + YMIN - 1
SDIR(CDI+2) = CMS + XMIN - 1
SDIR(CDI+3) = OREC
CDI = CDI + 4
IF(NC.EQ.MAXNOB) GOTO 510
GOTO 210
C
300 CONTINUE
500 DI = DI + 6
C
510 CONTINUE
SDIR(1) = CDI/4
NK=SDIR(1)
TEMP=PERM(1)
PERM(1)=64
C STORE NOB PARAMETER TEMPORARILY IN PERM(1)
CALL WPARAM(122, NK, NOBPH)
PERM(1)=TEMP
C WRITE NOB PARAMETERS
CALL MVW(ITAB, SDIR(241), 60)
CALL WRITE(SMYB, 1, SDIR)
CALL WRITE(SMYB, 2, LIP)
IF(ISW0.EQ.1) CALL QPRINT('1')
CALL CLOSE(SMYB)
CALL CLOSE(CMYB)
END
C*****
C* *
C* NOB * CALMS VERSION
C* *
C*****
C
C NOB NUMBERS THE RAW SPREAD WITH THE OBJECT NUMBERSGENERATED
C BY FOB
C
SUBROUTINE NOB(DUNIT, FILPEX)
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
COMMON/C1/ NK, LT, ST, FI
LOGICAL ORDER
BYTE FILPEX(9)
C I/O BUFFERS
BYTE IBUF2(12344), OBUF(12344)
C RANDOM AREAS
INTEGER SPAR(10)
BYTE CHAR(2)

```

```

C SAMPLE AND LINE TABLES FOR OBJECT NUMBERS
  INTEGER ST(60), LT(60), TEMP(60)
  DATA Y/0/, X/0/, REPL/1/, MASKPH/13/
C
C INITIALIZE DATA SETS
C
  CALL SSWTCH(1, ISW1)
  IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE('HOB')
C
C READ PARAMETERS
C
  CALL RPARAM(NP, NK, I22)
  IF(FI.EQ.0) CALL APHASE(MASKPH)
  IF(FI.NE.0) CALL DCLEAR
C CLEAR THE GRAY SCALE UNLESS FINISHING UP A COUNT
  CALL AFILE(IBUF2, DUNIT, FILPEX, 2, 2)
  CALL AFILE(OBUF, 1, 'PIC', 5, 5)
  CALL OPEN(IBUF2, 6144, 1, 0, 'SCN')
  CALL OPEN(OBUF, 6144, 1, 1, 'NOB')
  CALL GLABEL(IBUF2, SPAR, I2)
  NLI=SPAR(1)
  NSI=SPAR(2)
  NW=NSI/2
  NI=1
  CALL PLABEL(OBUF, SPAR, IBUF2(I2+1))
C
C SEE IF LT IS IN ORDER
  ORDER=.TRUE.
  IF(NK.LT.2) GOTO 45
  DO 40 N=2, NK
  IF(LT(N), LT, LT(N-1)) GOTO 42
  40 CONTINUE
  GOTO 45
  42 ORDER=.FALSE.
  45 CONTINUE
C
C RUN THROUGH EACH LINE OF THE PICTURE
C
  DO 500 L=1, NLI
  CALL GET(IBUF2, L, I2)
  CALL PUT(OBUF, L, O)
  CALL MVW(OBUF(I2+1), OBUF(O+1), NW)
C
C GENERATE NUMBER FOR EACH OBJECT AT APPROPRIATE TIME
C
  IF(NK.EQ.0.OR.NI.GT.NK) GOTO 210
  DO 200 N=N1, NK
  LD=L-LT(N)
  IF(LD.GT.4) GOTO 200
  IF(LD.LE.-4) GOTO 48
  IF(ORDER) GOTO 210
  GOTO 200
  48 CONTINUE
  SD=ST(N)-13
  NCHAR=2
  IF(N.GE.10) GO TO 50
  NCHAR=1
  SD=SD+6
  50 IF(SD.LT.1) SD=1
  IF(LD.EQ.-4) GOTO 75
  IF(LD.EQ.4) GOTO 70
  CALL OUTCON(N, CHAR(2), 2)
  CALL TEXT(CHAR(3-NCHAR), NCHAR, LD+3, OBUF(Q+SD), 1)
  CALL ITL(0, OBUF(Q+SD+6*NCHAR))
  GO TO 200
  70 IF(ORDER) NI=NI+1
  75 CALL ITL(0, OBUF(Q+SD), 6*NCHAR+1)
  200 CONTINUE
  210 IF(FI.EQ.0) GOTO 500
C NO DISPLAY IF FINISHING UP A COUNT
  CALL DLINE(OBUF(Q+1), Y, X, NSI, REPL, 0)
  Y=Y+REPL+1
  500 CONTINUE
C
C CLOSE DATA SETS

```

C

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CALL CLOSE(IBUF2)
CALL CLOSE(OSUF)
CALL EXIT
END

```

```

C      INT1 - INTERACTION 1 TO CHECK NOB OUTPUT AND CORRECT FOB ERRORS
SUBROUTINE INT1(DUNIT,FILPEX)
IMPLICIT INTEGER (A-Z)
COMMON/C1/ NK,LTAB,STAB,FI
INTEGER PAR(10),SPAR(5),SST(513),NST(513),TTAB(133),MPAR(5)
INTEGER XTAB(60),YTAB(60),LTAB(60),STAB(60),TEMP(60),RPAR(100)
BYTE A(12344),BLACK(512),FILPEX(9),BPAR(20),KEY(20),LIGHT(512)
BYTE MB(19),HT(21),GMSG(120),MK(8),WHITE(8),CHAR(2)
BYTE BELL(3)
EQUIVALENCE (PAR,BPAR),(NC,TTAB(2)),(LPS,TTAB(3)),(SPS,TTAB(4))
EQUIVALENCE (NL,SPAR(1)),(HS,SPAR(2))
DATA BELL/'+',7,0/
DATA NTIME/1000/
DATA MASKPH/13,NOBPH/6,ERASE/'105',KOUNT/'113',ROBPH/5/
DATA NKEY/20/,KEY/'H','C','J','B','T','A','F','S','I','N'
1,'U','D','L','R','K','M','X','Z','Q','O'/
NFLAG=1
C ALWAYS SET NFLAG TO 1
C FLAG TO CALL NOB FOR A FINISH COUNT
CALL ITLA(32,LIGHT,512)
CALL ZIA(WHITE,4)
CALL MYL(' DN=*** BACK=*** ',MB,18)
CALL MYL(' DN=*** THRESH=*** ',HT,20)
CALL MYL(' NC=*** ',MK,7)
MB(19)=0
HT(21)=0
MK(8)=0
RERUN=0
CALL TYPE('CHECK SPREAD',0)
NK=0
CALL RPARAM(NRP,RPAR,100,ROBPH)
CALL RPARAM(NP,NK,122,NOBPH)
IF(NP.EQ.0) FI=64
CALL DCOUNT(MK,FI)
C DISPLAY THE COUNT
20 CALL ITLA(32,GMSG,120)
CALL RCA
C READ CURSOR ADJUSTMENTS
CALL AFILE(A,DUNIT,FILPEX,2,2)
C OPEN SCAN DATA SET AND READ TTAB
CALL OPEN(A,6144,1,2,'SCH')
CALL GLABEL(A,SPAR,IA)
CALL MYL(A(IA+73),GMSG,64)
C SAVE LABEL FOR PATIENT REPORT
CALL GET(A,SPAR(1)+1,IA)
CALL MYW(A(IA+1),TTAB,133)
25 CONTINUE
CALL PARAM(NP,PAR,10)
30 IF(NP.EQ.0) GOTO 1000
35 IF(PAR(1).EQ.'RS') GOTO 80
IF(PAR(1).EQ.'SN') GOTO 85
DO 50 K=1,NKEY
IF(IY(BPAR(1)).NE.IY(KEY(K))) GOTO 50
GOTO (90,100,200,300,400,500,600,700,800,850,900,910,920,930,940,
1,1100,1200,1300,1350,1400),K
50 CONTINUE
60 CALL TYPE(' PARAMETER ERROR')
65 CALL TYPE('0')
GOTO 25
80 CONTINUE
C RS - RESCAN
C
CALL APHASE(1)
CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL EXIT

```

```

85     CONTINUE
C
C SM - SKIP MOB AND CLASFY
C
      CALL APHASE(10)
      CALL CLOSE(A)
      CALL EXIT
90     CALL TYPE(' TYPE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING KEYWORDS TO SELECT AN OPTION')
      CALL TYPE(' Q - QUICK COUNT')
      CALL TYPE(' C - CUT APART A TOUCH (POSITION CURSOR FIRST)')
      CALL TYPE(' J - JOIN TWO PIECES TOGETHER (USE CURSOR)')
      CALL TYPE(' T - CHANGE THRESHOLD (USE CURSOR)')
      CALL TYPE(' B - CHANGE BACKGROUND (USE CURSOR)')
      CALL TYPE(' S - SET UP THE CURSOR TO CORRECT FOR DRIFT')
      CALL TYPE(' A - ABORT THIS SPREAD')
      CALL TYPE(' RS - RESCAN')
      CALL TYPE(' F - FINISH THIS SPREAD (NO KARYOTYPE)')
      CALL TYPE(' F, NN - FINISH THIS SPREAD; IT HAS NN CHROMOSOMES')
      CALL TYPE(' I - DISPLAY THE INITIAL (UN-NUMBERED) SPREAD')
      CALL TYPE(' N - DISPLAY THE NUMBERED SPREAD')
      CALL TYPE(' E - ERASE THE LAST CUT OR JOIN REQUEST')
      CALL TYPE(' U, D, L, OR R - MOVE THE CURSOR UP, DOWN, LEFT, OR RIGHT')
      CALL TYPE(' K - INTERACTIVE COUNT WITH CURSOR AND BELL')
      CALL TYPE(' M - ADD A MISSING NUMBER (ONLY FOR COUNTS)')
      CALL TYPE(' X - REMOVE AN EXTRA NUMBER (ONLY FOR COUNTS)')
      CALL TYPE(' Z - ZERO THE CHROMOSOME COUNT')
      CALL TYPE(' SM - SKIP MOB (USE OLD PROC)')
      CALL TYPE(' OT N, T - SET THRESH FOR OBJECT N TO T')
      CALL TYPE(' IF SPREAD IS OK, TYPE CARRIAGE RETURN')
      CALL TYPE(' 0')
      GOTO 25
C
C - CUT APART A TOUCH
C
100    CALL CURSOR(Y1, X1, SL, SS)
      CALL TYPE('+MOVE CURSOR TO END OF CUT ', 0)
      DO 105 J=1, 2
      DO 105 I=1, 3
105    CALL DLINE(WHITE, Y1-2+I, X1-1, 3, 0, 0)
C MARK THE FIRST ENDPOINT
110    CALL PARAM(NP, PAR, 10)
      IF(NP.EQ.0) GOTO 120
      P=PAR(1)
      IF(P.EQ.'U' .OR. P.EQ.'D' .OR. P.EQ.'L' .OR. P.EQ.'R') GOTO 115
      IF(P.NE.'E') GOTO 120
C ERASE THE MARK IF E WAS TYPED
      DO 112 I=1, 3
112    CALL DLINE(255, Y1-2+I, X1-1, 3, 0, -1)
      GOTO 25
115    CALL UDLR(PAR)
C CHECK FOR UP, DOWN, LEFT, OR RIGHT
      GOTO 110
120    CONTINUE
      CALL CURSOR(Y2, X2, EL, ES)
      CALL ADL(SL, SS, EL, ES, SST, NST, NL, NS)
      DO 135 L=SL, EL
      Y=2*(L-1)
      X=2*(SST(L)-1)
135    CALL DLINE(LIGHT, Y, X, NST(L), 1, 0)
140    CALL PARAM(NP, PAR, 10)
      IF(IV(BPAR(1)).NE.ERASE) GOTO 150
C RESTORE THE DATA IF E WAS TYPED
      DO 155 L=SL, EL
      Y=2*(L-1)
      X=2*(SST(L)-1)
155    CALL DLINE(127, Y, X, NST(L), 1, -1)
      GOTO 25
158    RERUN=1
      DO 175 L=SL, EL
      CALL GET(A, L, IB)
      CALL PUT(A, L, IA)
      IF(IA.NE.IB) PAUSE 55
175    CALL ITR(A(D, A(IA+SST(L)), NST(L)))
C WRITE ZEROS IN THE DATA SET
      GOTO 30

```

```

C
C J-- JOIN TWO PIECES TOGETHER
C
200 CONTINUE
CALL CURSOR(Y1,X1,SL,SS)
CALL TYPE('MOVE CURSOR TO END OF JOIN ',0)
DO 205 I=1,3
205 CALL DLINE(255,Y1-2+I,X1-1,3,0,-1)
C MARK END-POINT
210 CALL PARAM(NP,PAR,10)
IF(NP.EQ.0) GOTO 220
P=PAR(1)
IF(P.EQ.'U'.OR.P.EQ.'D'.OR.P.EQ.'L'.OR.P.EQ.'R') GOTO 215
IF(P.NE.'E') GOTO 220
C ERASE THE MARK IF E WAS TYPED
DO 212 I=1,3
212 CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y1-2+I,X1-1,3,0,0)
GOTO 25
215 CALL UDLR(PAR)
GOTO 210
220 CONTINUE
CALL CURSOR(Y2,X2,EL,ES)
CALL ADL(SL,SS,EL,ES,SST,NST,NL,NS)
DO 235 L=SL,EL
Y=2*(L-1)
X=2*(SST(L)-1)
235 CALL DLINE(127,Y,X,NST(L),1,-1)
C ERASE ON THE GRAY SCALE TO INDICATE THE JOIN LINE
240 CALL PARAM(NP,PAR,10)
IF(IV(SPAR(1)).NE.ERASE) GOTO 250
DO 255 L=SL,EL
S=SST(L)
CALL GET(A,L,IA)
255 CALL DLINE(A(IA+S),2*(L-1),2*(S-1),NST(L),1,0)
C REWRITE THE DATA
GOTO 25
258 RERUN=1
DO 275 L=SL,EL
CALL GET(A,L,IA)
CALL PUT(A,L,IA)
275 CALL ITLA(127,A(IA+SST(L)),NST(L))
C WRITE 127 IN THE DATA SET FOR THE JOIN LINE
GOTO 30
C
C B - CHANGE BACKGROUND
C
300 CONTINUE
CALL CURSOR(Y,X,L,S)
CALL GET(A,L,IA)
CALL OUTCON(IV(A(IA+S)),MB(7),3)
IT=(L/LPS)*NC+S/SPS+1
IF(S/SPS.EQ.NC) IT=IT-1
CALL OUTCON(TTAB(68+IT),MB(16),3)
CALL TYPE(CHR,A)
BORT=68
C SET TO CHANGE BACK
320 CALL PARAM(NP,PAR,10)
IF(NP.EQ.0) GOTO 25
IF(NP.GT.1) GOTO 35
IF(PAR(1).GT.127.OR.PAR(1).LT.0) GOTO 60
TTAB(BORT+IT)=PAR
CALL GET(A,SPAR(1)+1,IA)
CALL PUT(A,SPAR(1)+1,IA)
CALL NYU(TTAB,A(IA+1),133)
RERUN=1
GOTO 25
C
C T - CHANGE THRESHOLD
C
400 CONTINUE
IF(IV(MT(7)).NE.IV('*')) GOTO 440
C GOTO 440 IF T HAS ALREADY REQUESTED
C DISPLAY THE SECTOR BOUNDARIES
DO 410 L=LPS,NL,LPS
410 CALL DLINE(WHITE,L+L,NS+NS,8,1,0)

```



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-----
CALL ITRAC(127, BLACK, 512)
DO 415 S=SPS, NS, SPS
415  BLACK(S)=0
-----
DO 420 I=1, 5
420  CALL DLINE(BLACK, NL+NL+I+I-2, 0, NS, 1, 0)
440  CONTINUE
-----
CALL CURSOR(Y, X, L, S)
CALL GET(A, L, IA)
CALL OUTCON(IY(A(IA+S)), MT(7), 3)
-----
IT=(L/LPS)*NC+S/SPS+1
IF(S/SPS.EQ.NC) IT=IT-1
CALL OUTCON(ITAB(4+IT), MT(18), 3)
CALL TYPE(MT, 0)
BORT=4
C SET TO CHANGE THRESH
-----
GOTO 320
C
C   A - ABORT
C
500  CONTINUE
CALL APHASE(0)
-----
RERUN=0
GOTO 1000
600  CONTINUE
C
C F - FINISH KEYWORD
C
-----
IF(NFLAG.NE.0) GOTO 610
C IF NOB WILL BE CALLED GOTO 610
CALL APHASE(MASKPH)
CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL AFILE(A, 1, 'PIC', 5, 5)
CALL OPEN(A, 512, 0, 2, 'NOB')
-----
C SET TO ADD NK TO NOB OUTPUT LABEL
GOTO 620
610  CONTINUE
FI=0
CALL UPARAM(122, NK, NOBPH)
C SET NOB TO CALL MASK AND NOT PUT UP THE DISPLAY
-----
CALL APHASE(NOBPH)
620  IF(NP.EQ.3) NK=PAR(3)
C USE OPERATOR SUPPLIED COUNT
CALL OUTCON(NK, GMSG(60), 4)
-----
C CONVERT NK FOR GMSG
CALL MYL(GMSG, TEMP, 60)
TEMP(25)="50:2"
C INSERT LF LF
-----
CALL TYPE(TEMP, 70)
CALL GLABEL(A, SPAR, IA)
CALL MYL(GMSG(67), A(IA+290), 2)
CALL PLABEL(A, SPAR, A(IA+1))
-----
C INSERT NK IN THE LABEL
630  CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL AFILE(A, 4, 'PDATA', 6, 6)
CALL OPEN(A, 512, 0, 2, 'PRP')
CALL GLABEL(A, SPAR, IA)
NL=NL+1
-----
CALL PLABEL(A, SPAR, A(IA+1))
CALL GET(A, NL, IA)
CALL MYL(GMSG, A(IA+1), 128)
CALL PUT(A, NL, IA)
PAR(1)='KG'
PAR(3)=DUNIT
-----
CALL MYL(FILPEX, PAR(4), 10)
CALL UPARAM(0, PAR, MASKPH)
CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL EXIT
700  CALL SC
GOTO 25
-----
C
C DISPLAY THE RAW SCAN WITHOUT OBJECT NUMBERS
C
800  CALL DCLEAR
-----
FI=64
MT(7)='*'
-----

```

```

C RESET THRESH INDICATOR
DO 820 L=1, NL
CALL GET(A, L, IA)
820 CALL DLINE(A(IA+1), 2*(L-1), 0, NS, 1, 0)
CALL DCOUNT(NK, FI)
GOTO 25

C
C DISPLAY THE NOB OUTPUT
C
850 FI=64
CALL WPARAM(122, NK, NOBPH)
CALL APHASE(NOBPH)
CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL EXIT
900 CALL MCU
GOTO 25
910 CALL MCB
GOTO 25
920 CALL MCL
GOTO 25
930 CALL MCR
GOTO 25
940 CONTINUE

C
C INTERACTIVE COUNT
C
945 CALL CURSOR(Y0, X0, L, S)
DO 947 I=1, NTIME
CALL CURSOR(Y, X, L, S)
IF(Y.NE.Y0 OR X.NE.X0) GOTO 945
947 CONTINUE
C CURSOR HAS NOT MOVED IN A WHILE
IF(Y.LT.24 AND X.GT.1000) GOTO 995
C IF UPPER RIGHT GOTO 995
CALL CURSOR(Y, X, L, S)
IF(X.GT.1000 AND X.GT.1000) GOTO 970
CALL TYPE(BELL, 0)

C RING THE BELL
NFLAG=1
IF(NK.LT.60) NK=NK+1
CALL DCOUNT(NK, FI)
YTAB(NK)=Y
XTAB(NK)=X
LTAB(NK)=L
STAB(NK)=S
DO 950 J=1, 2
DO 950 I=1, 3
950 CALL DLINE(WHITE, Y-2+I, X-1, 3, 0, 0)
960 CALL CURSOR(Y2, X2, L, S)
IF(Y2.EQ.Y AND X2.EQ.X) GOTO 960
C WAIT FOR CURSOR TO BE MOVED
GOTO 945
970 CALL OUTCON(HK, MK(6), 2)
CALL TYPE(MK, 0)
IF(NK.LT.2) GOTO 25

C ORDER THE TABLE
DO 990 N=2, NK
IF(LTAB(N).GE.LTAB(N-1)) GOTO 990
LTN=LTAB(N)
DO 980 J=1, N
IF(LTN.LE.LTAB(J)) GOTO 985
980 CONTINUE
985 NMOV=N-J
CALL MVW(LTAB(J), TEMP, NMOV)
LTAB(J)=LTN
CALL MVW(TEMP, LTAB(J+1), NMOV)
CALL MVW(STAB(J), TEMP, NMOV)
STAB(J)=STAB(N)
CALL MVW(TEMP, STAB(J+1), NMOV)
990 CONTINUE
GOTO 25
995 CONTINUE

C ERASE THE LAST SPOT
DO 997 J=1, 2
DO 997 I=1, 3

```

```

997 CALL DLINE(127,YTAB(NK)-2+I,XTAB(NK)-1,3,0,-1)
      IF(NK.GT.0) NK=NK-1
      CALL DCOUNT(NK,FI)
-----
1000 CALL CLOSE(A)
      IF(PERUN.GT.0) CALL APHASE(2)
      CALL EXIT
-----
C
1100 CONTINUE
-----
C
C N PARAMETER - ADD A NUMBER FOR THE MISSING OBJECT
C
      NFLAG=1
      IF(NK.GE.60) GOTO 60
      CALL CURSOR(Y,X,L,S)
      DO 1110 J=1,2
      DO 1110 I=1,5
1110 CALL DLINE(WHITE,Y-3+I,X-2,5,0,0)
      DO 1120 N=1,NK
      IF(L.LT.LTAB(N)) GOTO 1130
1120 CONTINUE
      LTAB(NK+1)=L
      STAB(NK+1)=S
      GOTO 1140
1130 NMOV=NK-N+1
      CALL MYW(LTAB(N),TEMP,NMOV)
      CALL MYW(TEMP,LTAB(N+L),NMOV)
      LTAB(N)=L
      CALL MYW(STAB(N),TEMP,NMOV)
      CALL MYW(TEMP,STAB(N+1),NMOV)
      STAB(N)=S
1140 NK=NK+1
      CALL DCOUNT(NK,FI)
      GOTO 25
1200 CONTINUE
-----
C
C X PARAMETER - REMOVE ONE OF THE NUMBERED OBJECTS
C
      NFLAG=1
      IF(NK.LT.1) GOTO 60
      CALL CURSOR(Y,X,L,S)
      MIN=20
C FIND THE OBJECT CLOSEST TO L,S AND NO MORE THAN 20 AWAY
      DO 1220 N=1,NK
      DIF=ABS(LTAB(N)-L)+ABS(STAB(N)-S)
      IF(DIF.GT.MIN) GOTO 1220
      MIN=DIF
      NMIN=N
1220 CONTINUE
      IF(MIN.EQ.20) GOTO 60
      N=NMIN
      Y=LTAB(N)*2-2
      X=STAB(N)*2-2
      IF(X.LT.7) X=7
      DO 1240 J=1,2
      DO 1240 I=1,9
1240 CALL DLINE(127,Y-5+I,X-7,9,0,-1)
-----
C ERASE THE OLD NUMBER
      NMOV=NK-N
      IF(NMOV.EQ.0) GOTO 1250
      CALL MYW(LTAB(N+1),LTAB(N),NMOV)
      CALL MYW(STAB(N+1),STAB(N),NMOV)
1250 NK=NK-1
      CALL DCOUNT(NK,FI)
      GOTO 25
-----
C
C Z - ZERO CHROMOSOME COUNT
C
1300 NK=0
      GOTO 25
-----
C
C Q - QUICK COUNT
C
1350 PAR(1)='TO'
      PAR(2)=-1

```

```

CALL WPARAM(3, PAR, 2)
CALL APMASE(2)
CALL WPARAM(122, NK, NOBPH)
CALL CLOSE(A)
CALL EXIT

```

```

C QUICK COUNT OPTION

```

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C

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```

C OT -- SET OBJECT THRESHOLD

```

```

C

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```

1400 CALL MYU(PAR, RPAR(NRP+1), 4)
      HRP=HRP+4
      CALL WPARAM(NRP, RPAR, ROBPH)
      RERUN=1
      GOTO 25
      END

```

```

C

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MOB PROVIDES:

```

```

A) THE ORIENTATION MECHANISMS. EACH INPUT OBJECT
IS FIRST ENCLOSED IN A MINIMUM ENCLOSING RECTANGLE. THEN, THE OBJE
IS ROTATED INTO THE INDICATED ORIENTATION, MEASURED
AND THEN WRITTEN OUT. MOB ACCUMULATES A CHROMOSOME
DIRECTORIE CONTAINING THE RESULTS OF THE MEASUREMENTS

```

```

SUBROUTINE MOB

```

```

C

```

```

COMMON/C1/NOB, IDIR
COMMON/C1/CHDIR, SMLBUF, LRGBUF, NS, NL, CUROLN
COMMON/C1/ SST, EST
COMMON/C1/SPIOD, SPLTH, SPAREA

```

```

C SMALL BUFFER, FOR HOLDING ROTATED, UNMAGNIFIED OBJECT

```

```

      BYTE SMLBUF(90,50)

```

```

C LARGE BUFFER, FOR HOLDING UNROTATED OBJECT

```

```

      BYTE LRGBUF(90,90)

```

```

C BUFFER FOR I/O

```

```

      BYTE BUF(2124)

```

```

      BYTE OBUF(2124)

```

```

C NUMBER OF INPUT OBJECTS

```

```

      INTEGER NOB

```

```

C SYSTEM PARAMETERS

```

```

      INTEGER SPAR(5)

```

```

      EQUIVALENCE (SPAR(1), NLI), (SPAR(2), NSI)

```

```

C PARAMETER DEY FOR DECODING

```

```

      INTEGER NKEY, KEY(11)

```

```

C ENDPOINT TRACKERS (8 FRACTIONAL BITS)

```

```

      INTEGER XMIN, XMAX, YMIN, YMAX, XSMIN, XSMAX, YSMIN, YSMAX

```

```

C STARTING & ENDING SAMPLE TABLE

```

```

      INTEGER*2 SST(88), EST(88)

```

```

C RANDOM AREAS

```

```

C RETURN CODE FROM ORIENTATION SUBROUTINE

```

```

      INTEGER RCODE

```

```

C RADIANS/DEGREE

```

```

      REAL RPD

```

```

C OPERATOR SPECIFIED CENTROMERE POSITION

```

```

      INTEGER OPCEN(60)

```

```

C OPERATOR FLIP FLAG

```

```

      LOGICAL OPFLIP(60)

```

```

C OPERATOR SPECIFIED ROTATION

```

```

      INTEGER OPROT(60)

```

```

C CENTROMERE LOCATION METHOD

```

```

      INTEGER CLMETH

```

```

C SKELETON FLAG

```

```

      LOGICAL SKFLG

```

```

C SKELETON SWITCH

```

```

      LOGICAL SWSK

```

```

C SKELETON ROUTINE PARAMETERS

```

```

      INTEGER SKMIN, SKDEL
C PI & PI/2
      REAL PI, PIHALF
C DELTA THETA
      REAL DELTA
      LOGICAL L4
      INTEGER SEGLTH
      INTEGER BLK, BS, SL
C CURRENT OUTPUT LINE #
      INTEGER CUROLN, BL, CHRENT
C PARAMETER AREA
      INTEGER PAR(500)
      EQUIVALENCE (PAR, LRGBUF)
C
C INPUT DIRECTORY
C
      INTEGER IDIR(4,60)
C FIRST BLOCK WRITTEN
      INTEGER FBW
C MINIMUM LINE
      INTEGER ML
C MINIMUM SAMPLE
      INTEGER MS
C LAST BLOCK WRITTEN
      INTEGER LBW
C
C CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY AND ITS FORMAT
C
      INTEGER CHDIR(15,60)
C BLOCK NUMBER OF 1ST LINE OF OBJECT
      INTEGER BLKNO
C NUMBER OF SAMPLES IN OBJECT
      INTEGER DIRNS
C NUMBER OF LINES IN OBJECT
      INTEGER DIRNL
C LENGTH OF CHROMOSOME
      INTEGER LENGTH
C INTEGRATED OPTICAL DENSITY
      INTEGER IOD
C CENTROMERIC INDICIES
      INTEGER CIL, CID, CIA
C CENTROMERE LINE NUMBER
      INTEGER CENLIN
C PERIMETER
      INTEGER PERIN
C AREA
      INTEGER AREA
C PERIMETER SQUARED DIVIDED BY AREA
      INTEGER PSQDA
C CENTROMERE LOCATION METHOD
      INTEGER CEMETH
C MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM AREAS FOR CHROMOSOMES
      INTEGER MAXOA, MINOA
C DEGREES/ ROTATION INCREMENT
C SAMPLE ACCUMULATORS
      INTEGER DENA(88), AREA(88), ACC(176)
      EQUIVALENCE (DENA(1), ACC(1)), (AREA(1), ACC(89))
C
C TOTAL AREA AND TOTAL DENSITY FOR NORMALIZING
C
      INTEGER TAXEA, TDEN
C
C ACCUMULATORS FOR CALCULATING CIA AND CID
C
      INTEGER CDEH, CAREA
C
C SPREAD MEASUREMENTS
C
      REAL SPIOD, SPAREA, SPLTH
C SHORT ARM INDICATOR
C
      INTEGER SHRTA
C
C RANDOM AREAS
C

```

INTEGER CEN,CENP1,S,PER

REAL DPINC

BYTE EM(28)

C REMEASUREMENT CHROMOSOME SELECTOR
LOGICAL SELFLG,SEL(60)

C

C DATA STATEMENTS

C

DATA DPINC/2.8125/

DATA MAXCHR/60/

DATA HKEY/11/,KEY/'AR','RO','FL','CI','LU','SK','SP','SE',
- 'LD','MW','MD'//

DATA SKMIN/16/,SKDEL/2/

DATA ID/3/,RPD/.017453/,PI/3.14159/,PIHALF/1.5708/

DATA FBW/1/,HL/2/,MS/3/,LBM/4/

DATA DELTA/.05236/

DATA SKFLG/.FALSE./

DATA BLKND/1/,DIRNS/2/,DIRNL/3/,LENGTH/4/,TOD/5/,CIL/6/,CID/7/

DATA CIA/8/,CENLN/9/,PERIM/10/,AREA/11/,PSQDA/12/,CEMETH/13/

DATA OPFLIP/60*.FALSE./,GPCEN/60*0/,OPROT/60*0/

DATA MAXNL/88/,MAXNS/89/,CHRENT/15/

DATA SELFLG/.FALSE./,SEL/60*.FALSE./

CALL MYL(' OBJ ** REJECTED **** ** **',EM,28)

C

C INITIALIZE SPREAD MEASUREMENTS

C

SPIOD=0

SPREA=0

SPLTH=0

CUROLN=0

NC=0

C

C INITIALIZE CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY

C

CALL ITIA(0,CHDIR,MAXCHR*CHRENT)

MINOA=30

MAXOA=2000

CEMETH=88

SWSK=.FALSE.

C DEFAULT IS LW - NO SKELETON AND WIDTH TO LOCATE CENTROMERE

C

C RETRIEVE PARAMETERS AND DECODE

C

95 CALL RPARAM(NP,PAR,590,8)

IP=1

10 IF(IP.GT.NP) GO TO 50

IPN=PAR(IP+2)

DO 12 J=1,HKEY

IF(PAR(IP).EQ.KEY(J)) GO TO (15,18,21,24,32,40,45,47,51,54,57),J

12 CONTINUE

C

C INVALID PARAMETER

C

13 CALL TYPE(' *** PARAMETER ERROR')

GO TO 95

C

C PARAMETER AR - SET MINIMUM & MAXIMUM OBJECT AREA

C

15 MINOA=PAR(IP+2)

MAXOA=PAR(IP+3)

IP=IP+4

GO TO 10

C

C PARAMETER ROTA - ROTATE SPECIFIED OBJECT PRESCRIBED AMOUNT

C

18 IF(IPN.LT.1 OR IPN.GT.MAXCHR) GO TO 13

K=PAR(IP+3)/DPINC

OPROT(IPN)=K*4

19 IP=IP+4

GO TO 10

C

C PARAMETER FLIP - FLIP SPECIFIED OBJECT

C

21 IF(IPN.LT.1 OR IPN.GT.MAXCHR) GO TO 13

```

      OPFLIP(IPN)=.TRUE.
      GO TO 25
C
C PARAMETER CIL - SET CENTROMERIC INDEX
24  IF(IPN.LT.1.OR.IPN.GT.MAXCHR) GO TO 13
      OPFLIP(IPN)=.FALSE.
25  OPCEN(IPN)=PAR(IP+3)
      GO TO 19
C
C PARAMETER LM - LOCATE CENTROMERE BY WIDTH
C
32  CLMETH=88
      SWSK = .FALSE.
      IP=IP+2
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER SK - OUTPUT SKELETON PICTURES
C
40  SKFLG=.TRUE.
      IP=IP+2
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER SP - SET SKELETON PARAMETERS
C
45  SKHIN=PAR(IP+2)
      SKDELT=PAR(IP+3)
      IP=IP+4
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER SE - SELECT CHROMOSOMES FOR REMEASUREMENT
C NOTE - THIS PARAMETER ASSUMES THAT A CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
C EXISTS FROM PREVIOUS MOBBIING ON RCR
C
47  K=PAR(IP+2)
      IF(K.LT.1.OR.K.GT.60) GO TO 13
      SEFLG=.TRUE.
      IP=IP+3
      DO 48 M=1,K
      L=PAR(IP)
      IP=IP+1
      SEL(L)=.TRUE.
48  CONTINUE
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER LD - LOCATE CENTROMERE BY DENSITY
C
51  CLHETH=0
      SWSK = .FALSE.
      IP=IP+2
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER MW - LOCATE CENTROMERE USING WIDTH AND MODEL(SKELETON)
C
54  CLMETH = 88
      IP=IP+2
      SWSK=.TRUE.
      GO TO 10
C
C PARAMETER MD - LOCATE CENTROMERE USING DENSITY AND MODEL(SKELETON)
C
57  CLHETH = 0
      IP=IP+2
      SWSK=.TRUE.
      GO TO 10
C
C OPEN DATA SETS
C
58  CALL AFILE(BUF,5,'UCR',,,'13','13')
      CALL AFILE(OBUF,1,'RCR',,,'13','13')
      CALL OPEN(BUF,1024,1,0,'UCR')
      CALL OPEN(OBUF,1024,1,1,'RCR')
      CALL GLABEL(BUF,SPAR,IB)
      SPAR(1)=125
C PUT MAX NL IN LABEL SO COPY WILL NOT CAUSE F374
      CALL PLABEL(OBUF,SPAR,BUF(IB+1))

```

```

C
C READ IN ROB DIRECTORY
C
CALL GET(BUF,1,IB)
CALL MYL(BUF(IB+1),NOB,MAXCHR*8+2)
CALL GET(BUF,2,IB)
DO 55 I=1,NOB
55  CHDIR(PERIN,I)=IV2(BUF(IB+241+(I-1)*2))
    IF(.NOT.SELFLG) GO TO 60
C
C READ PREVIOUS MOB RESULTS IF SELECTIVELY RE-MEASUREING
C
CALL GET(OBUF,1,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+3),SPIOD,12)
CUROLN=IV2(OBUF(IB+15))
NC=IV2(OBUF(IB+17))
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,1),2*15*30)
CALL GET(OBUF,2,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,31),2*15*30)
60  CONTINUE
C
C
C MAIN PROGRAM LOOP - EXECUTED ONCE FOR EACH OBJECT TO BE MEASURED
C
C
DO 500 N=1,NOB
    IF(.NOT.SELFLG)GO TO 79
    IF(.NOT.SEL(N)) GO TO 500
    SPIOD=SPIOD-CHDIR(190,N)
    SPLTH=SPLTH-CHDIR(LENGTH,N)
    SPAREA=SPAREA-CHDIR(AREA,N)
    NC=NC-1
70  CONTINUE
C
C INITIALIZE STORAGE FOR THE OBJECT
C
CALL ITIA(89,SST,MAXNS)
CALL ITIA(0,EST,MAXNS)
CALL ITIA(0,LRGBUF,90*90/2)
HL=0
NS=0
C
C READ & PROCESS OBJECT BLOCKS
C
KK=0
IL=9
BL=0
IFB=IDIR(FBW,N)
ILB=IDIR(LBW,N)
MINS=IDIR(MS,N)-1
C
C READ EACH BLOCK ONE BY ONE
C
DO 145 BLK=IFB,ILB
    CALL GET(BUF,BLK,IB)
    HSEQ=IV2(BUF(IB+1))
    II=IB+3
C
C PROCESS EACH SEGMENT WITHIN THE BLOCK
C
DO 140 I1=1,NSEQ
    IF(IL.EQ.IV2(BUF(II))) GO TO 110
    IL=IV2(BUF(II))
    BL=BL+1
    IF(BL.GT.80) GO TO 490
110  BS=IV2(BUF(II+2))-MINS
    IF(BS.LT.0) GOTO 490
C IGNORE POSSIBLE BUG IN FOB OUTPUT DATA *****
    IF(SST(BL).EQ.89) SST(BL)=BS
    NSAMP=IV2(BUF(II+4))
    IF(NSAMP.GT.80) GO TO 490
    KK=KK+NSAMP
    EST(BL)=BS+NSAMP-1
    IF(EST(BL).GT.MAXNS) GO TO 490
C

```


C TRANSFER SEGMENT INTO LRGBUF

C

CALL MVL(BUF(I1+6),LRGBUF(85,BL),NSAMP)
IF(NSAMP-(NSAMP/2)+2.NE.0) NSAMP=NSAMP+1

140 I1=I1+NSAMP+6

145 CONTINUE

C

C REJECT OBJECT IF IT IS TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE

C

IF(KK.GT.MAX0A.OR.KK.LT.MIN0A) GO TO 490

C

C ORIENT THE OBJECT

C

CALL ORIOB(LRGBUF,SMLBUF,SST,CHDIR(1,N),BL,OPROT(N),RCODE)
NS=CHDIR(DIRNS,N)
NL=CHDIR(DIRNL,N)
IF(RCODE.NE.0) GO TO 490
NC=NC+1

C

C BUILD ACCUMULATOR TABLES

C

CALL ACCSUB(SMLBUF,NL,NS,AREAA,DENA,TAREA,TDEN)

C

C BUILD AND ANALYZE THE SKELETON IF LOCATING

C THE CENTROMERE BY DENSITY

C

METH=1

C ASSUME OPERATOR SUPPLIED CENTROMERE (SET METH=1)

CEN=OPCEN(N)

IF(CEN.NE.0) GOTO 170

C CHECK FOR OPERATOR SUPPLIED CENTROMERE

METH=0

C SET METH=0 FOR AUTOMATIC CENTROMERE

C IF(.NOT.SWSK) GO TO 150

C CALL SKSUB(SMLBUF,NL,NS,LRGBUF,CEN,DENA,SKINH,SKDELT,CLMETH)

C IF(CEN.NE.0) GO TO 230

C

C THE PREVIOUS STATEMENTS WERE COMMENTED OUT TO MAKE MORE ROOM

C

C LOCATE CENTROMERE BY ALTERNATE METHOD

C

150 ASSIGN 165 TO LOOP

C

C LOOK FOR CENTROMERE IN MIDDLE HALF OF IMAGE

C

NS1=(NS-(NS/2)+1)/2

C

C FIND MINIMUM

C

155 CONTINUE

NS2=NS-NS1+1

MINA=ACC(NS1+CLMETH)

CEN=NS1

DO 160 I=NS1,NS2

IF(ACC(I+CLMETH).GE.MINA) GO TO 160

MINA=ACC(I+CLMETH)

CEN=I

160 CONTINUE

GO TO LOOP

C

C CENTROMERE HAS BEEN TENTATIVELY LOCATED. IT IS CORRECT

C IF NOT ONE OF THE ENDPOINTS. IF IT IS AN ENDPOINT, LOOK

C FOR A CENTROMERE WITH AN INDEX BETWEEN .75 AND .87

C

165 IF(CEN.NE.NS1.AND.CEN.NE.NS2) GO TO 230

ASSIGN 230 TO LOOP

NS1=(NS+4)/8+1

GO TO 155

C

C ADJUST CENTROMERE AS REQUIRED BY OPERATOR

C

170 IF(CHDIR(CENLN,N).LT.0) CEN=NS-CEN+1

C ADJUST FOR SHORT ARM ON RIGHT ORIGINALLY

MINA=ACC(CEN+CLMETH)

C LOOK ONE UP AND DOWN TO SEE IF THEY ARE SMALLER

IF(ACC(CEN+1+CLMETH).LT.MINA) GOTO 180

```

IF(ACC(CEN-1+CLMETH).LT.MINA) CEN=CEN-1
GOTO 250
180  CEN=CEN+1
    GOTO 250
C
C CHECK FOR DUPLICATE MINIMA AND TAKE AVERAGE IF SO
C
230  J=0
    CENP1=CEN+1
    DO 240 I=CENP1,NS2
    IF(ACC(I+CLMETH).NE.MINA) GOTO 245
240  J=J+1
245  CEN=CEN+J/2
C
C MEASURE THE ARMS
C
250  CALL DPT(SMLBUF,HL,CEN,LD2)
    CALL DPT(SMLBUF,NL,I,LD1)
    CALL DPT(SMLBUF,HL,NS,LD3)
    A1LTH=SQRT((CEN-.5)**2+(FLOAT(LD2-LD1))**2)
    A2LTH=SQRT((NS-CEN+.5)**2+(FLOAT(LD3-LD2))**2)
    CHRLTH=A1LTH+A2LTH
    ICMR=100.*A1LTH/CHRLTH+.5
    SHRTA=1
    IF(OPCEN(N).EQ.0) GOTO 260
C FIND SHORT ARM FOR OPERATOR SUPPLIED CENTROMERE
    IF(CHDIR(CENLIN,N).LT.0) SHRTA=-1
    IF(OPFLIP(N)) SHRTA=-SHRTA
    GOTO 265
260  IF(ICMR.GE.50) SHRTA=-1
265  IF(ICMR.LT.50) ICMR=100-ICMR
    IF(ICMR.GT.99) ICMR=99
C
C CALCULATE CID AND CIA
C
    CDEH=0
    CAREA=0
    DO 270 I=1,CEN
270  CDEH=CDEH+DENA(I)
    CAREA=CAREA+AREA0(I)
    IDR=((200.*CDEH)-(100.*DENA(CEN))+FLOAT(TDEN))/(2.*TDEN)
    IF(IDR.LT.50) IDR=100-IDR
    IF(IDR.GT.99) IDR=99
    IAR=((200.*CAREA)-(100.*AREA0(CEN))+FLOAT(TAREA))/FLOAT(TAREA+TAREA)
    IF(IAR.LT.50) IAR=100-IAR
    IF(IAR.GT.99) IAR=99
C
C ADD MEASUREMENTS TO CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
C
    IF(SHRTA.EQ.-1) CEN=CEN-NS-1
C STORE NEGATIVE CEN TO FLAG SHORT ARM ON RIGHT
    CHDIR(CENLIN,N)=CEN
    CHDIR(LENGTH,N)=CHRLTH+.5
    CHDIR(IGD,N)=TDEN
    CHDIR(AREA,N)=TAREA
    CHDIR(CIL,N)=ICMR
    CHDIR(CIA,N)=IAR
    CHDIR(CID,N)=IDR
    FPER=CHDIR(PERIN,N)
    FPSDA=(FPER*FPER)/(TAREA+.5*FPER)
    IF(FPSDA.GT.327.) FPSDA=327.
C CHECK FOR INTEGER OVERFLOW
    CHDIR(PSQDA,N)=100.*FPSDA
    CHDIR(CENETH,N)=METH
C
C ADD INDIVIDUAL MEASUREMENTS TO SPREAD MEASUREMENTS
C
    SPIOD=SPIOD+TDEN
    SPAREA=SPAREA+TAREA
    SPLTH=SPLTH+CHRLTH
C
C STAND CHROMOSOME UP AND WRITE IT INTO ROTATED FILE
C
    IP=NS
    LPB=1024/HL
    CHDIR(BLKNO,N)=CUROLN

```

```

300 CALL PUT(OBUF, CUROLN, IB)
      CUROLN=CUROLN+1
      IF(SKFLG) GO TO 305
      CALL CHROUT(SMLBUF, OBUF(IB+1), NS, NL, LPB, IP, SHRTA, 90)
      GO TO 310
305 CALL CHROUT(LRGBUF, OBUF(IB+1), NS, NL, LPB, IP, SHRTA, 90)
310 CONTINUE
      IF(IP.NE.0) GO TO 300
      GO TO 500

C
C OBJECT BYPASSED
C
490 CONTINUE
      CHDIR(BLKNO, N)=0
      CALL OUTCON(N, EM(7), 2)
      CALL OUTCON(KK, EM(22), 4)
      CALL OUTCON(NL, EM(25), 2)
      CALL OUTCON(NS, EM(28), 2)
      CALL TYPE(EM, 20)

C
C END OF MAIN LOOP
C
500 CONTINUE
C
C UPDATE CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY ON DISC
C
      CALL PUT(OBUF, 1, IB)
      CALL ITL2(NOB, OBUF(IB+1))
      CALL ITL2(CUROLN, OBUF(IB+15))
      CALL ITL2(NC, OBUF(IB+17))
      CALL MYL(SPI0, OBUF(IB+3), 12)
      CALL MYL(CHDIR(1, 1), OBUF(IB+31), 2*30*15)
      CALL PUT(OBUF, 2, IB)
      CALL MYL(CHDIR(1, 31), OBUF(IB+31), 2*30*15)
      CALL CLOSE(OBUF)
      CALL CLOSE(BUF)

C
C MEASUREMENTS COMPLETED
C
999 CONTINUE
      CALL EXIT
      END

C
C*****
C* *
C* CLASFY * COMPILER WITH /CO:25 *****
C* *
C*****
C
C
C CLASFY PROVIDES THE CLASSIFICATION MECHANISM FOR THE CLINICAL
C ALMS SYSTEM.---ITS INPUT IS THE CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY PRODUCED BY MOB
C AND ITS OUTPUT CONSISTS OF THE RESULTS OF THE CLASSIFICATION PRO-
C CEDURE WHICH IS UTILIZED BY KTYPE TO PRODUCE THE KARYOGRAM
C
C
C SUBROUTINE CLASFY
C COMMON/C1/ITC, CIG, OFG, ICTB, ILTB
C COMMON/C1/NOB, SPI0, SPLTH, SPAREA, CHDIR, IOBUF
C COMMON/C1/NSO, NFLAG, GID, SID4, ISR, OFS, SCLT, SCS
C
C COMMON REGION
C
C NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES
C
C INTEGER NOB
C
C CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
C
C INTEGER CHDIR(15, 60)
C
C FORMAT OF DIRECTORY
C
C BLOCK NO. OF FIRST BLOCK OF AN OBJECT

```

```

      INTEGER BLKNO
C NUMBER OF LINES IN OBJECT
      INTEGER DIRNL
C NUMBER OF SAMPLES IN OBJECT
      INTEGER DIRNS
C CHROMOSOME LENGTH
      INTEGER LENGTH
C INTEGRATED OPTICAL DENSITY
      INTEGER IOD
C CENTROMERIC INDEX BY LENGHT
      INTEGER CIL
C CENTROMERIC INDEX BY DENSITY
      INTEGER CID
C CENTROMERIC INDEX BY AREA
      INTEGER CIA
C CENTROMERE LINE NUMBER IN ORIGINAL PICTURE
      INTEGER CENLIN
C PERIMETER
      INTEGER PERIM
C AREA OF CHROMOSOME
      INTEGER AREA
C PERIM**2/AREA
      INTEGER PSQDA
C # OF DIRECTORY ENTRIES FOR EACH CHROMOSOME
      INTEGER CHRENT
C
C IO BUFFER
C
      BYTE IOBUF(4200)
C
C RANDOM AREAS
C
      INTEGER SPAR(10)
      BYTE ICIL(27)
      INTEGER SLSIZ, RECSIZ, OFSF, SEX
      INTEGER SCSELC
      INTEGER GNAM(20)
      BYTE MMSG(29), FMSG(36), SMSG(39), PEM(22)
      INTEGER KG(10), JG(10), IG(10), KFAIL(10), JFAIL(10)
      INTEGER CT(20, 51), HCT(20, 51), MAC(10), MAL(10)
      REAL ST(11)
      INTEGER IST(12), NOG(11), OLDS(50), NEUS(50)
      INTEGER SCS(90), SCLT(5), XTBL(40), ISR(6), CIG(11), IIG(11)
      INTEGER SID4(90), OFG(275), ICTB(60), ILTB(60)
      INTEGER AC(10), AL(10), MING(10), MAXG(10), CTAB(6)
      INTEGER OFS(91), PAR(900), KEY(19)
      LOGICAL GID(10)
      INTEGER YINT(275), YID, BID
      LOGICAL DEBUG, NOX
C
C DATA STATEMENTS
C
      DATA HG/10/, NG1/11/, NG2/12/, NGT2/20/, NGT2M1/19/, YID/'Y' /
      DATA BID/' ' /, SI/6*20, 2* 25, -1, 2*20 /, Z/0 /
      DATA CT/120*0, 18*0, 68, 99, 18*0, 68, 99, 16*0,
150, 67, 68, 99, 16*0, 50, 67, 68, 99,
116*0, 59, 67, 68, 99, 14*0, 62, 82, 58, 67, 68, 99, 14*0, 62, 84, 50, 67, 68,
299, 10*0, 85, 99, 57, 67, 62, 84, 50, 67, 81, 99, 10*0, 85, 99, 55, 67, 62, 84,
350, 63, 81, 99, 18*0, 81, 99, 54, 67, 62, 84, 50, 59, 12*0, 80, 99, 54, 67,
462, 81, 50, 57, 12*0, 80, 99, 54, 67, 62, 81, 50, 56, 10*0, 50, 79, 80, 99,
554, 67, 62, 81, 4*0, 8*0, 50, 79, 80, 99, 54, 64, 14*0, 50, 79, 80, 99, 16*0,
650, 79, 80, 99, 16*0, 50, 79, 80, 99, 16*0, 50, 79, 80, 99, 16*0, 50, 79,
789, 99, 14*0, 70, 79, 50, 79, 80, 99, 12*0, 50, 59, 70, 79, 53, 79, 14*0,
850, 59, 68, 79, 53, 70, 14*0, 50, 59, 68, 79, 56, 68, 14*0, 50, 59, 68, 79,
956, 60, 14*0, 50, 59, 68, 79, 58, 60, 12*0, 58, 67, 50, 59, 68, 79, 58, 68, 10*0,
150, 56, 58, 67, 50, 59, 58, 79, 58, 68, 10*0, 50, 56, 58, 67, 50, 59, 68,
179, 58, 68, 10*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 50, 59, 68, 79, 12*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 50,
159, 68, 79, 12*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 50, 56, 68, 79, 12*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 50,
156, 68, 79, 12*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 56, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67,
116*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0,
150, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57,
155, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 55, 67, 16*0, 50, 57, 30*0 /
      DATA HCT/100*0, 18*0, 70, 99, 18*0, 70, 99, 18*0, 70, 99, 18*0, 70, 99,
9 18*0, 70, 99, 18*0, 70, 99, 16*0, 50, 66, 70, 99, 14*0, 53, 70, 50, 66, 2*0,
3 14*0, 53, 78, 50, 66, 14*0, 50, 60, 53, 78, 50, 66, 2*0,
5 12*0, 50, 60, 53, 78, 50, 66, 12*0, 68, 99, 50, 60, 53, 78, 50, 66, 2*0,

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7 8*0,50,75,68,99,50,60,14*0,50,75,68,99,50,60,6*0,
9 8*0,50,75,68,99,8*0,9*0,50,75,68,99,8*0,
-----
1 8*0,50,75,68,99,16*0,50,75,68,99,8*0,
3 8*0,50,75,68,99,8*0,6*0,68,78,50,75,10*0,
-----
5 4*0,50,60,68,78,50,69,12*0,63,71,50,60,60,70,60,60,10*0,
7 0,0,63,71,50,60,68,78,60,68,12*0,63,71,50,60,68,78,60,68,10*0,
9 50,65,63,71,50,60,68,78,60,60,10*0,
9 50,65,63,71,50,60,68,78,12*0,
-----
1 50,65,63,71,50,60,68,78,12*0,50,65,18*0,
3 50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,
7 50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,50,65,18*0,200*0/
DATA MAC/60,66,57,72,65,75,56,67,57,88/
DATA MAL/34,29,27,27,21,19,16,15,13,8/
DATA IST/1,5,9,13,19,37,45,49,55,65,75,91/,NOC/11*0/
DATA SLSIZ/0/,SCSFLG/0/,MAXNSO/512/,NSMOV/0/
DATA GHAM/'A1','A2','A3','B','C','D','E','F','G'/'
DATA XTBL/1,2,3,6,9,10,13,14,15,16,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,
126,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,37,38,39,40,41,42,45,46,
240,50,51,52,55,56,57,58,65,66,67,68,69,70/
DATA HU/32,61,54,73,66,89,58,72,57,89/
DATA AL/40,38,31,29,23,18,17,15,13,10/
DATA MING/2,2,2,4,15,6,2,4,4,4/
DATA MAXG/2,2,2,4,16,6,2,4,4,5/
DATA CTAB/100,0,0,0,0,100/
DATA NOX/FALSE/DEBUG/FALSE/,RECSIZ/1024/
DATA BLKNO/1/,DIRNL/2/,DIRNS/3/,LENGTH/4/,IOD/5/,CIL/6/
DATA CID/7/,CIA/8/,CENLIN/9/,PERIM/10/,AREA/11/,PSQDA/12/
DATA CHRENT/15/
DATA OFSF/0/,NSOF/0/,SEX/0/,NKEY/19/
ISR(1)=1
ISR(2)=19
ISR(3)=37
ISR(4)=55
ISR(5)=73
ISR(6)=91
DO 12 I=1,5
12 SCLT(I)=30
GID(1)='A-'
GID(2)='B-'
GID(3)='C-'
GID(4)='D-'
GID(5)='E-'
GID(6)='F-'
GID(7)='G-'
GID(8)='U-'
GID(9)='U-'
GID(10)='U-'
CALL MVL('A-1 A-2 A-3 B-4 B-5 C-6 C-7 C-8
IC-9 C-10C-11C-12 Y B-13D-14B-15 E-16 E-17
1E-18 F-19F-20 G-21G-22 Y
',SID4,100)
CALL MVL(' SIMPLE MOVE FROM *** TO **',MSG,29)
CALL MVL(' COMPLEX MOVE FROM *** TO *** FAILED',MSG,36)
CALL MVL(' N= IC= IL= GROUP= ',ICIL,27)
CALL MVL(' COMPLEX MOVE FROM *** TO *** SUCCEEDED',MSG,39)
CALL MVL('CTSTNIMXCSCILIRIGOSCONNSOSIMAFENXBESZMV',KEY,38)
CALL MVL('0**PARAM-ERR,-IP=***',PEN,22)
HLO=0
NSO=468
C HLO AND NSO ARE DETERMINED AUTOMATICALLY, BUT A LARGER NSO IS OK
C
C GET PARAMETERS
C
990 CONTINUE
CALL RPARAM(NP,PAR,500,9)
IP=1
10 CONTINUE
IF(IP.GT.NP) GOTO 70
DO 20 J=1,NKEY
IF(PAR(IP).EQ.KEY(J)) GOTO(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,15,
X 1100,1200,1300,1400,1500,1510,1520,1530,1540),J
20 CONTINUE
C
C PARAMETER ERROR

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C
25 CALL OUTCON(IP, PEN(22), 3)
CALL QPRINT(PEN, 22)
GO TO 998
C
C PARAMETER CT - ADJUST THE DECISION TABLE
C
1 IL=PAR(IP+2)+1
IF(IL.LT.1.OR.IL.GT.51) GOTO 25
DO 1000 I=1,NGT2
1000 CT(I, IL)=A
IP=IP+3
1010 IF(IP.GT.NP) GOTO 70
DO 1020 J=1,NG
IF(PAR(IP).EQ.GHAN(J)) GOTO 1030
1020 CONTINUE
GOTO 10
1030 JJ=J+J
CT(JJ, IL)=PAR(IP+3)
CT(JJ-1, IL)=PAR(IP+2)
IP=IP+4
GOTO 1010
C
C PARAMETER NH - NO OBJECT NUMBERS OR CENTROMERE FLAG
C
1100 NFLAG=1
IP=IP+2
GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER SO - SET # OF OUTPUT SAMPLES
C
1200 NSO=PAR(IP+2)
NSOF=1
1203 IP=IP+3
GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER SI - SET SLOT ID'S
C
1300 DO 1310 I=1,90
1310 SID4(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
IP=IP+47
GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER MA - MALE KARYOTYPE
C
1400 SEX=1
1410 IP=IP+2
GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER FE - FEMALE KARYOTYPE
C
1500 SEX=2
GOTO 1410
C
C PARAMETER NX - NO X SEPARATION FROM C GROUP
C
1510 NOX=TRUE
CALL MYL(' B B ( C + X )
1 D D D E-16 E E
2 F F G G ', SID4(13), 112)
GOTO 1410
C
C PARAMETER DE - DEBUG OPTION ON
C
1520 DEBUG=TRUE
GOTO 1410
C
C PARAMETER SZ - SET SLOT SIZE
C
1530 SLSIZ=PAR(IP+2)
GOTO 1203
C
C PARAMETER MV - MOVE CHROMOSOMES AROUND FROM PREVIOUS KARYOTYPE
C
1540 IF(NSMOV.LT.50) NSMOV=NSMOV+1
OLDS(NSMOV)=PAR(IP+2)
NEWS(NSMOV)=PAR(IP+3)

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      IP=IP+4
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER ST - SET SLOPE TABLE
C
2 DO 2000 I=1,NGT2M1
2000 ST(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)/PAR(IP+2+I)
      IP=IP+NGT2M1+2
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER MI - SET MINIMUM # OF CHROMS. FOR EACH GROUP
C
3 DO 3300 I=1,NG
3300 MING(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+NG2
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER MX - SET MAXIMUM # OF CHROMS. FOR EACH GROUP
C
4 DO 4000 I=1,NG
4000 MAXG(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+NG2
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER CS - SET CENTER SAMPLES FOR EACH SLOT
C
5 DO 5000 I=1,90
5000 SCS(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      SCSFLC=1
      IP=IP+92
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER CL - SET CENTER LINE FOR EACH GROUP
C
6 DO 6000 I=1,5
6000 SCL(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+7
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER IR - SET INITIAL SLOT FOR EACH ROW
C
7 DO 7000 I=1,6
7000 ISR(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+8
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER IG - SET INITIAL SLOT FOR EACH GROUP
C
8 DO 8000 I=1,NG2
8000 IST(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+NG2+2
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER OS - MANUALLY INSERT CHROMOSOMES INTO SLOTS
C
9 OFSF=1
      NOFS=NP-IP-1
      IF(NOFS.NE.49.AND.NOFS.NE.46) GOTO 8950
C SEE IF 48 OR 46 OFS PARAMETERS WERE USED
      DO 8900 I=1,NOFS
8900 OFS(XTBL(I))=PAR(IP+1+I)
C ALLOW FOR THE EXTRA SLOTS
      GOTO 70
8950 CONTINUE
      DO 9000 I=1,90
      IF(IP+1-I.GT.NP) GOTO 70
9000 OFS(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)
      IP=IP+92
      GOTO 10
C
C PARAMETER CO - ADJUST COEFFICIENTS
C
15 DO 71 I=1,6
      CTAB(I)=PAR(IP+1+I)

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71 CONTINUE
   IF(CTAB(1)+CTAB(2)+CTAB(3).NE.100) GO TO 900
   IF(CTAB(4)+CTAB(5)+CTAB(6).NE.100) GO TO 900
   GO TO 10
-----
900 CALL TYPE(' *** COEFFICIENT SUM NOT = 100')
   CALL TYPE('0')
   GO TO 990
-----
C
C READ IN CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
C
70 CALL AFIL(IOBUF,1,'RCR ','13','13')
   CALL OPEN(IOBUF,1024,1,0,'RCR')
   CALL GLABEL(IOBUF,SPAR,IB)
   LSEX=0
   IF(IOBUF(IB+104).EQ.'115') LSEX=1
   IF(IOBUF(IB+104).EQ.'106') LSEX=2
   IF(IV(IOBUF(IB+82)).NE.'71') GOTO 777
C GOTO 777 IF NOT SOURCE 9, 19, 29, (MONKEY)
   CALL MYU(MCT,CT,1020)
C REPLACE HUMAN TABLES WITH MONKEY TABLES FOR SOURCE 9
   CALL MYU(MAC,AC,10)
   CALL MYU(MAL,AL,10)
   MINC(10)=0
   MAXC(10)=1
   IST(10)=70
C SET C+Y GROUP FOR POSSIBLE 1
777 CONTINUE
   CALL GET(IOBUF,1,IB)
   CALL MYL(IOBUF(IB+1),NOB,16)
   NC=IV2(IOBUF(IB+17))
   SPLTH=SPLTH*46/NC
   SPIOD=SPIOD*46/NC
   SPAREA=SPAREA*46/NC
   CALL MYL(IOBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,1),2*15*30)
   CALL GET(IOBUF,2,IB)
   CALL MYL(IOBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,31),2*15*30)
   DO 72 I=1,NOB
   CHDIR(LENGTH,I)=CHDIR(LENGTH,I)*10000./SPLTH
   CHDIR(100,I)=CHDIR(100,I)*10000./SPIOD
   CHDIR(AREA,I)=CHDIR(AREA,I)*10000./SPAREA
72 CONTINUE
C
C INITIALIZE CURRENT INDEX AND INITIAL INDEX FOR EACH GROUP
C
   CIG(1)=0
   IIG(1)=1
   DO 75 I=2,NG1
   CIG(I)=CIG(I-1)+25
   75 IIG(I)=IIG(I-1)+25
C
C SET UP SLOT SIZE IF NOT INPUT
C
   IF(SLSIZ.EQ.0) SLSIZ=24
   IF(SLSIZ.GT.28) SLSIZ=28
   IF(SLSIZ.LT.12) SLSIZ=12
   PSEP=SLSIZ/3
C PAIR SEPARATION
   SCS(1)=PSEP+SLSIZ/2
   SCS(2)=SCS(1)+SLSIZ
   DO 752 I=3,17,2
   SCS(I)=SCS(I-1)+SLSIZ+PSEP
752 SCS(I+1)=SCS(I)+SLSIZ
   DO 756 I=1,18
   DO 754 J=1,4
754 SCS(18*J+I)=SCS(I)
756 CONTINUE
758 CONTINUE
C
C CHECK SEX
C
   IF(SEX.GT.0) GOTO 76
   SEX=LSEX
76 IF(SEX.NE.1) GOTO 77
C MALE
   MAXC(5)=15
   MINC(10)=MINC(10)+1

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77 IF(SEX.NE.2) GOTO 70
C FEMALE
  MING(5)=16
  MAXG(10)=MAXG(10)-1
  IF(SID4(70).EQ.YID) SID4(70)=BID
C CHANGE Y TO BLANK UNLESS SID WAS CHANGED BY USER
78 CONTINUE
  IF(OFSF.EQ.1) GOTO 403
C
C SKIP CLASSIFICATION IF OFS TABLE IS INPUT
C
C DO INITIAL ASSIGNMENTS OF CHROMOSOMES TO GROUPS
C
  DO 200 N=1,N0B
    IF(CHDIR(BLKNO,N).EQ.0) GO TO 200
    IC=(CHDIR(CIL,N)*CTAB(4)+CHDIR(CID,N)*CTAB(5)+CHDIR(CIA,N)
    1*CTAB(6))/100
    IL=((FLOAT(CHDIR(LENGTH,N))*CTAB(1)+FLOAT(CHDIR(LOD,N))
    1*CTAB(2)+FLOAT(CHDIR(AREA,N))*CTAB(3))/1000.)*1.
    IF(IL.GT.51) IL=51
    CALL OUTCON(N,ICIL(5),-2)
    CALL OUTCON(IC,ICIL(11),-2)
    CALL OUTCON(IL,ICIL(17),-2)
    ICTB(N)=IC
    ILTB(N)=IL
    IF(IC.EQ.0.OR.CHDIR(PSQDA,N).LT.1340.OR.CHDIR(AREA,N).GT.600)
      1GO TO 82
C PUT IN UNKNOWN GROUP IF BLOB OR OVERLAP
  DO 80 J=1,NGT2H1,2
    IF(IC.GE.CT(J,IL).AND.IC.LE.CT(J+1,IL)) GOTO 100
C IF IC IS WITHIN THE GROUP LIMITS FOR THIS VALUE OF IL GOTO 100
  80 CONTINUE
  82 J=NG1
C OBJECT IS IN THE FORBIDDEN ZONE
  GOTO 110
  85 CONTINUE
  CALL TYPE(' ALL SLOTS FULL')
  GOTO 200
100 CONTINUE
  J=(J+1)/2
110 CONTINUE
  CALL OUTCON(J,ICIL(26),-2)
  IF(DEBUG) CALL QPRINT(ICIL,27)
  IF(NOG(J).EQ.25) GOTO 85
  NOG(J)=NOG(J)+1
  CIG(J)=CIG(J)+1
  OFG(CIG(J))=N
200 CONTINUE
C
C IF ANY GROUP IS HEAVY OR LIGHT, TRY TO MOVE CHROMOSOMES AROUND
C
210 NFAIL=0
220 CONTINUE
  KH=0
  NMOY=0
  DO 3000 J=2,NG
    IF(NOG(J).GE.MAXG(J)) GOTO 3000
    K2=J-1
    NCAH=0
    DMIN=100000
C GROUP J IS LIGHT, SEE IF A PRECEDING GROUP IS HEAVY
  DO 2500 K=1,K2
    IF(NOG(K).LE.MING(K)) GOTO 2500
C GROUP K IS HEAVY
  IF(NFAIL.EQ.0) GOTO 230
  DO 225 N=1,NFAIL
    IF(K.EQ.KFAIL(N).AND.J.EQ.JFAIL(N)) GOTO 235
C THIS J AND K HAS ALREADY FAILED
  225 CONTINUE
  230 KH=K
  JL=J
C SAVE HEAVY AND LIGHT GROUP NUMBERS
  235 CONTINUE
  I1=IIG(K)
  I2=CIG(K)

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DO 2400 I=11,12
H=OFC(I)
IC=ICTB(N)
IL=ILTB(N)
JJ=J+J
IF(IC.LT.CT(JJ-1,IL).OR.IC.GT.CT(JJ,IL)) GOTO 2400
C OBJECT IS IN GROUP J, MOST LIKELY IF CLOSE TO CENTER OF J
C AND FAR FROM CENTER OF K
D=((IC-AC(JJ))*2+(IL-AL(JJ))*2+2) /
1 MAX0(((IC-AC(K))*2+(IL-AL(K))*2),1)
IF(D.GE.DMIN) GOTO 2400
C THIS IS THE MOST LIKELY CANDIDATE SO FAR
KSAV=K
ISAV=I
NCAN=N
DMIN=D
2400 CONTINUE
2500 CONTINUE
IF(NCAN.EQ.0) GOTO 3000
HMOV=HMOV+1
C MOVE OBJECT N FROM GROUP KSAV TO GROUP J
CALL OUTCON(KSAV,MMSG(22),3)
CALL OUTCON(J,MMSG(29),3)
IF(DEBUG) CALL QPRINT(MMSG,29)
NOG(J)=NOG(J)+1
CIG(J)=CIG(J)+1
DEG(CIG(J))=NCAN
CIG(KSAV)=CIG(KSAV)-1
NOG(KSAV)=NOG(KSAV)-1
I2=CIG(KSAV)
DO 2600 I=ISAV,I2
2600 OFC(I)=OFC(I+1)
C CLOSE UP THE REMAINING OBJECTS IN THE GROUP
3000 CONTINUE
IF(HMOV.GT.0) GOTO 220
C IF SOMETHING WAS MOVED, SEE IF MORE MOVES ARE POSSIBLE
IF(KH.EQ.0) GOTO 3100
C KH IS HEAVY AND JL IS LIGHT BUT NO SIMPLE MOVE WAS POSSIBLE
C SEE IF THERE IS A COMPLEX (MULTI-LEVEL) MOVE THAT CAN BE MADE
L=1
JG(L)=JL
3010 KG(L)=KH
3020 CALL CFO(KG(L),JG(L),IX,AC,AL,CT)
C CHECK FOR A CHROMOSOME IN THE KG-JG OVERLAP AREA
IF(IX.EQ.0) GOTO 3040
IG(L)=IX
C SAVE INDEX NUMBER
IF(KG(L).EQ.KH) GOTO 3060
C WE NEED TO GO UP ONE LEVEL
L=L+1
JG(L)=KG(L-1)
GOTO 3010
3040 KG(L)=KG(L)+1
C LOOK AT THE NEXT GROUP ON THIS LEVEL
IF(KG(L).LT.JG(L)) GOTO 3020
L=L-1
C GO DOWN ONE LEVEL
IF(L.GT.0) GOTO 3040
C FAILED TO FIND A GOOD MOVE
NFAIL=NFAIL+1
IF(NFAIL.GT.10) GOTO 3100
KFAIL(NFAIL)=KH
JFAIL(NFAIL)=JL
CALL OUTCON(KH,FMSG(22),3)
CALL OUTCON(JL,FMSG(29),3)
IF(DEBUG) CALL QPRINT(FMSG,36)
GOTO 220
3060 CONTINUE
C MAKE THE L MOVES THAT HAVE BEEN FOUND
DO 3080 M=1,L
ISAV=IG(M)
JGM=JG(M)
KGM=KG(M)
NOG(JGM)=NOG(JGM)+1
CIG(JGM)=CIG(JGM)+1

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OFG(CIG(KGM))=OFG(ISAY)
CIG(KGM)=CIG(KGM)-1
NOG(KGM)=NOG(KGM)-1
I2=CIG(KGM)
DO 3070 I=ISAY, I2
3070 OFG(I)=OFG(I+1)
3080 CONTINUE
      CALL OUTCON(KH,MSG(22),3)
      CALL OUTCON(JL,MSG(29),3)
      IF(DEBUG) CALL QPRINT(MSG,39)
      GOTO 210
C LOOK FOR MORE MOVES
C
C DONE MOVING CHROMOSOMES BETWEEN GROUPS... NOW ORDER THE CHROMOSOMES
C WITHIN EACH GROUP
C
3100 CONTINUE
DO 300 J=1,NG1
  IF(NOG(J).EQ.0) GOTO 300
  I1=IIG(J)
  I2=CIG(J)
  DO 240 I=I1,I2
    N=OFG(I)
    IC=ICTB(N)
    IL=ILTB(N)
    YINT(I)=IC-ST(J)+IL
    IF(ST(J).LT.0) YINT(I)=-YINT(I)
  240 CONTINUE
C STORE Y INTERCEPT
  I1=IST(J)

  242 CONTINUE
  L2=IST(J)+NOG(J)-1
  IF(L2.LT.IST(J+1)) GOTO 246
  NOG(J)=NOG(J)-1
  IF(NOG(NG1).LT.IST(NG2)-IST(NG1)) GOTO 244
  CALL SWITCH(1,ISW1)
  IF(ISW1.EQ.1) CALL TYPE(' ALL SLOTS FULL')
  GOTO 242
  244 CONTINUE
  CIG(NG1)=CIG(NG1)+1
  NOG(NG1)=NOG(NG1)+1
  OFG(CIG(NG1))=OFG(I2)
  I2=I2-1
  GOTO 242
  246 CONTINUE
  DO 260 L=L1,L2
    MINY=9999
    DO 250 I=I1,I2
      IF(YINT(I).GE.MINY) GOTO 250
      MINY=YINT(I)
      MINI=I
    250 CONTINUE
    OFS(L)=OFG(MINI)
    YINT(MINI)=9999
  260 CONTINUE
C STORE THE GROUP IN ORDER OF YINT
  300 CONTINUE
  310 CONTINUE
C
C NOW MAKE ANY OTHER ADJUSTMENTS REQUIRED
C
      IF(NOX) GOTO 350
C CHECK FOR NO X SEPARATION FROM C GROUP DESIRED
C FIND THE X OR X-X IN GROUP C
  I1=IST(5)
  I2=I1+15
  I3=I1+2
  I4=I2-2
  IF(NOG(5).EQ.16) GOTO 330
  IF(NOG(5).NE.15) GOTO 350
C C HAS 15, THIRD LARGEST IS X
  OFS(I2)=OFS(I3)
  DO 320 I=I3,I4
  320 OFS(I)=OFS(I+1)
  OFS(I2-1)=0

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      GOTO 350
330 CONTINUE
C C HAS 16, 3 AND 4 ARE X-X
      ITEMF=OFS(I3)
      ITAMP=OFS(I3+1)
      DO 340 I=I3,I4
340 OFS(I)=OFS(I+2)
      OFS(I2-1)=ITEMF
      OFS(I2)=ITAMP
350 CONTINUE
      IF(NOG(NG).NE.5.OR.SEX.EQ.2) GOTO 400
C IF 5 IN GROUP G, FIND THE Y CHROMOSOME
      I1=IST(NG)
      I2=I1+4
      IF(OFS(I2).EQ.0) GOTO 403
      MAX=-1
      DO 360 I=I1,I2
      N=OFS(I)
      M=50*CHDIR(AREA,N)/(CHDIR(DIRNL,N)+CHDIR(DIRNS,N))
      IF(M.LE.MAX) GOTO 360
      MAX=M
      I=MAX+1
      NMAX=N
360 CONTINUE
      I4=I2-1
      DO 370 I=I1,I4
370 OFS(I)=OFS(I+1)
      OFS(I2)=0
      OFS(I2+1)=NMAX
400 CONTINUE
      IF(HSMOV.EQ.0) GOTO 403
      DO 402 N=1,HSMOV
      NEWSN=NEWS(N)
      OLDSN=OLDS(N)
      IF(NEWSN.NE.0) GOTO 401
C DELETE OBJECT IN OLDSN IF NEWSN = 0
      OFS(OLDSN)=0
      GOTO 402
401 CONTINUE
      NSAVE=OFS(NEWSN)
      OFS(NEWSN)=OFS(OLDSN)
      OFS(OLDSN)=NSAVE
402 CONTINUE
403 CONTINUE
C ADJUST TABLE FRO OBJECTS WIDER THAN 24 SAMPLES
      DO 410 J=1,NG1
      I1=IST(J)
      I2=IST(J+1)-1
      IDEL=0
      DO 405 I=I1,I2
      SCS(I)=SCS(I)+IDEL
C ADD ON ANY PREVIOUS DELTA
      INP=OFS(I)
      IF(INP.EQ.0) GOTO 404
      NSTM24=CHDIR(DIRNS,INP)-SLSIZ
      IF(NSTM24.LE.0) GOTO 404
      SCS(I)=SCS(I)+NSTM24/2
C ADD DELTA FOR THIS OBJECT
      IDEL=IDEL+NSTM24
404 IF(SCS(I).GT.506) SCS(I)=506
405 CONTINUE
410 CONTINUE
      IF(NSOF.EQ.1.AND.NSO.EQ.0) GOTO 425
C IF NSO OF 0 WAS SPECIFIED, DO NOT CHANGE IT
C NOW FIND NSO
      DO 420 J=2,6
      DO 415 I=1,10
      INP=OFS(ISR(J)-1)
      IF(INP.EQ.0) GOTO 415
C THIS IS THE LAST NON-VACANT SLOT ON THE ROW
      ITEMF=SCS(ISR(J)-1)+SLSIZ/2+PSEP
      IF(ITEMF.GT.NSO) NSO=ITEMF
C ADJUST NSO IF REQUIRED
      GOTO 420
415 CONTINUE

```



```

CEMETH(I)=IY(IBUF(25+30*I))
IF (NOB.EQ.1) GO TO 40
10 CONTINUE
CALL READ(IMVB,2,IB,IBUF(1))
DO 20 I=1,30
FBN(I+30)=IY2(IBUF(1+30*I))
NLT(I+30)=IY2(IBUF(3+30*I))
NST(I+30)=IY2(IBUF(5+30*I))
CENLIN(I+30)=IABS(IY2(IBUF(17+30*I)))
CEMETH(I+30)=IY(IBUF(25+30*I))
IF(NOB.EQ.I+30)GO TO 40
20 CONTINUE
C
C READ IN CLASSIFICATION TABLES
C
40 CONTINUE
CALL READ(IMVB,3,IB,IBUF(1))
CALL MVL(IBUF(1),NSO,2*294)
IF(NSO.GT.512) GO TO 900
SPAR(1)=512
SPAR(2)=NSO
SPAR(5)=512
CALL PLABEL(OBUF,SPAR,LABEL)
C
C MAIN LOOP:
C BUILD EACH ROW OF THE OUTPUT KARYOGRAM
C
DO 500 I=1,5
ISRI=ISR(I)
IF(I.LT.5) GOTO 430
C SEE IF THERE ARE ANY OBJECTS ON ROW 5
DO 420 J=1,18
IF(OFS(ISRI+J-1).NE.0) GOTO 430
420 CONTINUE
GOTO 500
C NO OBJECTS ON ROW 5
430 CONTINUE
R(2)=GID(1+(I-1)*2)
R(3)=GID(2+(I-1)*2)
DO 450 J=1,18
JJ=ISRI+J-1
INP=OFS(JJ)
IF(JJ.GE.ISR(I+1)) INP=0
CALL OUTCON(INP,R(5+(J-1)*2),-2)
IF(INP.EQ.0) CALL ITL(32,R(5+(J-1)*2))
450 CONTINUE
CALL SSUTCH(1,IBIT)
IF(IBIT.NE.1) GO TO 475
CALL TYPE(R,78)
C
C INVOKE THE ROW BUILDING ROUTINE
C
475 CONTINUE
CALL KROW(ISR(I+1)-ISRI,OFS(ISRI),SCLT(I),SCS(ISRI),NSO,
ISID(ISRI),NFLAG)
NLO=NLO+2*SCLT(I)
500 CONTINUE
C
C CLOSE UP DATA SETS AND RETURN
C
SPAR(1)=NLO
CALL PLABEL(OBUF,SPAR,LABEL)
CALL CLOSE(IMVB)
CALL CLOSE(OBUF)
CALL EXIT
C
C ERROR
C
900 CALL TYPE(' *** NSO TOO BIG')
CALL TYPE('0')
CALL EXIT
END

```

SUBROUTINE KROM(NSL, OFS, SCL, SCS, NSO, SID, NFLAG)

```

C
C*****
C*      *
C* KROM *
C*      *
C*****
C
C KROM CONSTRUCTS A ROW OF THE OUTPUT KARYOGRAM. IT IS INVOKED BY
C KTYPE
C
COMMON/CI/IMVB, IBUF, OBUF, NLT, NST, FBN, CENLIN, CEMETH
INTEGER CENLIN(60), CEMETH(60)
INTEGER X, Y, REPL
BYTE CHAR(4)
INTEGER SCL, SID(90)
BYTE IMVB(56)
INTEGER IDT(60)
INTEGER OFS(91), SCS(90), NLT(60), NST(60), FBN(60)
INTEGER NSL, NSO, SCL2
BYTE OBUF(3120), IBUF(20480), L00, LFF
INTEGER RECSIZ, MAXNSL
DATA L00/0/, LFF/127/, RECSIZ/1024/, MAXNSL/20/
DATA X/0/, Y/0/, REPL/1/
C
C RETURN IF NSO=0
C
IF(NSO.EQ.0) GO TO 910
IF(NSL.GT.MAXNSL) GO TO 900
C
C SET UP BUFFER INDICIES
C
IDT(1)=1
DO 50 I=2, NSL
50 IDT(I)=IDT(I-1)+RECSIZ
NSO4=(NSO+1)/2
SCL2=SCL*2
C
C MAIN ROW LOOP - PROCESSES EACH LINE WITHIN THE ROW
C
DO 200 L=1, SCL2
CALL PUT(OBUF, 0, IO)
CALL ZIA(OBUF(IO+1), NSO4)
C
C SLOT LOOP - PROCESSES EACH SLOT WITHIN THE CURRENT LINE
C
DO 150 I=1, NSL
N=OFS(I)
N1=OFS(I+1)
IF(N.NE.0) GO TO 80
C CHECK FOR FIRST SLOT OF A PAIR EMPTY, BUT SECOND SLOT FULL
IF(N1.EQ.0) GO TO 150
C GOTO 150 IF BOTH SLOTS ARE EMPTY
NL2=0
GO TO 130
C
C DECIDE IF OBJECT APPEARS ON THIS LINE
C
80 CONTINUE
NLIN=NL(N)
NL2=NLIN/2
IF(L.LT.SCL-NL2 OR L.GE.SCL+NL2) GO TO 120
LO=L-SCL+NL2
C
C CALCULATE INITIAL SAMPLE FOR OBJECT ON OUTPUT LINE
C
NSTH=NST(N)
NS2=NSIN/2
IF(SCS(I)+NS2.GT.511) SCS(I)=511-NS2
IS=SCS(I)-NS2
C
C GET FIRST BLOCK # OF THE OBJECT
C
IB=FBN(N)
IF(IB.EQ.0) GO TO 120

```

```

C BYPASS OBJECT IF NOT IN DIRECTORY
  LPBN=RECSIZ/NSTN
  MLO=MOD(LQ,LPBN)
  IF(MLO.GT.0) GO TO 90
  CALL READ(INYB,IB+LQ/LPBN,IA,IBUF(IDT(I)))
90  J1=IDT(I)+MLO*NSTN
C
C TRANSFER OBJECT SEGMENT INTO THE OUTPUT BUFFER
C
  CALL MYL(IBUF(J1),OBUF(IO+IS),NSTN)
  IS=IS+NSTN
C
C SEE IF THIS IS THE CENTROMERE LINE
C
  IF(NFLAG.NE.0) GO TO 150
  IF(LQ.NE.CENLIN(N)-1) GO TO 150
C
C CENTROMERE LINE, FIND WHERE TO PUT THE CENTROMERE ARROWS
C
  IT=IS-NSTN
  ITHAX=IS-1
  DO 110 IU=IT,ITHAX
  IF(OBUF(ID+IU).GT.L00) GO TO 112
110  CONTINUE
  GO TO 117
112  CONTINUE
  IT=IS
115  IT=IT-1
  IF(OBUF(ID+IT).EQ.L00) GO TO 115
117  CONTINUE
  DO 118 K=3,5
  OBUF(ID+IU-K)=LFF
118  OBUF(ID+IT+K)=LFF
  GO TO 150
C
C CHECK TO SEE IF LINE CONTAINS OBJECT #
C
120  CONTINUE
  IF(NFLAG.NE.0.OR.L.LT.SCL-NL2-9.OR.L.GT.SCL-NL2-3) GO TO 130
C
C LINE CONTAINS OBJECT #, SO PUT NUMBER INTO OUTPUT BUFFER
C
  LQ=L-SCL+NL2+9
  IS=SCS(I)-11
  IF(IS.GT.500) IS=500
  IF(N.LT.10) IS=IS-3
  NN=N
  IF(CEMETH(N).EQ.1) NN=-N
C FLAG OPERATOR CORRECTED CENTROMERES
  CALL OUTCON(NN,CHAR(3),3)
  CALL TEXT(CHAR(3),LQ,OBUF(ID+IS),1)
  GO TO 150
C
C CHECK TO SEE IF LINE CONTAINS GROUP ID
C
130  CONTINUE
  IF(I.EQ.(I/2)*2) GO TO 150
  IF(N1.EQ.0) GO TO 140
  NL3=NL(N1)/2
  IF(NL3.GT.NL2) NL2=NL3
140  CONTINUE
  IF(L.LT.SCL+NL2+5.OR.L.GT.SCL+NL2+10) GO TO 150
C
C LINE CONTAINS GROUP ID, SO OUTPUT A LINE OF THE ID TO THE OUTPUTBUF
C
  LQ=(L-SCL-NL2-5)/2
  IS=((SCS(I)+SCS(I+1))/4)*2-23
  IF(IS.GT.464) IS=464
  CALL TEXT(SID(I),4,LQ,OBUF(ID+IS)-2)
150  CONTINUE
  IF(Y.LT.1024) CALL DLINE(OBUF(ID+1),Y,X,NSO,REPL,0)
  Y=Y+REPL+1
200  CONTINUE
  RETURN
C

```


C BUFFER TOO SMALL TO HANDLE THE ROW

C

900 CONTINUE
CALL TYPE (' *** BUFFER TOO SMALL FOR ROW')
CALL TYPE ('0')
RETURN

C

C NSO=0

C

910 CONTINUE
CALL TYPE (' *** NSO=0')
CALL TYPE ('0')
RETURN
END

SUBROUTINE INT2

C*****

C* * *

C* INT2 *

C* * *

C*****

C

C THIS ROUTINE IS THE SECOND OPERATOR INTERACTION PHASE. IT
C ALLOWS THE OPERATOR TO EITHER APPROVE THE KARYOTYPE WHICH IS
C BEING DISPLAYED ON THE GRAY SCALE DEVICE, FOR HARD COPY OUTPUT
C OR ELSE MAKE CHANGES VIA MOB AND/OR CLSFY/KTYPE PARAMETERS.

C

C COMMON REGION
COMMON/C1/NSO,NFLAG,GID,SID,ISR,OFS,SCLT,SCS
COMMON/C1/CHDIR,MOB,SPTOD,SPLYH,SPAREA,CURCOLN,NC

C I/O BUFFER
BYTE IOBUF(2124)

C MOB PARAMETERS AND CURRENT PARAMETER HIGH WATER MARK
INTEGER MOBPAR(500),M,BNDPAR(4)

C CLSFY/KTYPE PARAMETERS AND CURRENT PARAM. HIGH WATER MARK
INTEGER KTYPAR(500),K

C INT2 LOCAL PARAMETER BUFFER AND POINTER
INTEGER PAR(100),IP

C RE-MOB CHROMOSOME SELECTOR
LOGICAL SEL(60)

C CLASSIFICATION TABLES
INTEGER CURCOLN

C

C CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY AND ITS FORMAT

C

INTEGER CHDIR(15,60)

C BLOCK #
INTEGER BLKNO

C NUMBER OF LINES IN OBJECT
INTEGER DIRNL

C NUMBER OF SAMPLES IN OBJECT
INTEGER DIRNS

C LENGTH
INTEGER LENGTH

C INTEGRATED OPTICAL DENSITY
INTEGER IOD

C CENTROMERIC INDICIES
INTEGER CIL,CID,CIA

C CENTROMERE LINE #
INTEGER CENLIN

C PERIMERE
INTEGER PERIM

C AREA
INTEGER AREA

C PERIM SQUARED DIVIDED BY AREA
INTEGER PSQDA

C CENTROMERE LOCATION METHOD
INTEGER CEMETH

C PHASE NUMBERS FOR MOB AND FOR CLSFY/KTYPE
INTEGER MOBPHA,KTYPHA,FOBPHA,BANDPH,FOURPH

C RE-RUN FLAGS
LOGICAL MOBFLG,KTYFLG,ALLFLG,OSFLG

C RANDOM AREAS
INTEGER SLCL,SLCS,SLID,S,Y,X,SL1,SL2

```

INTEGER SPAR(10), SST(513), NST(513), S1, S2
INTEGER KEY(37)
BYTE LABEL(73), BLACK(72), PARBUF(80), NOBB(568)

```

```

C
C CLASSIFICATION TABLES

```

```

C
C INTEGER GID(10), SID(90), ISR(6), OFS(91), SCLT(5), SCS(90)

```

```

C DATA STATEMENTS

```

```

C
DATA BLKNO/1/, DIRNL/2/, DIRNS/3/, LENGTH/4/, IOB/5/, CIL/6/, CID/7/
1, CIA/8/, CENLIN/9/, PERIM/10/, AREA/11/, PSQDA/12/, CEMETH/13/
DATA MAXPAR/500/, FOSPHA/6/, MOBPHA/8/, KTYPHA/9/, BANDPH/14/
DATA DEGPRD/57.2958/, FOURPH/15/
DATA LABEL/73*' '//, BLACK/72*127/
DATA NKEY/37/
DATA MOBFLG/, FALSE. //, KTYFLG/, FALSE. //, ALLFLG/, FALSE. //, OSFLG/, FALSE. /
CALL MYL('ARLUU D BCALSKNNNAKCFENXDEP SPMXIRICMDSRF
1A X C F R M S LDMWDL H UAXRBQB', KEY, 74)

```

```

C INITIALIZE CHROMOSOME DATA SET

```

```

CALL TYPE(' CHECK KARYOTYPE ', 0)
CALL RCA

```

```

C READ CURSOR ADJUSTMENTS

```

```

CALL AFIL( IOBUF, 1, 'RCR', '13', 13)
CALL OPEN( IOBUF, 1024, 1, 1, 'RCR' )
CALL GLABEL( IOBUF, SPAR, IB)
CALL MYL( IOBUF( IB+1+72), LABEL(2), 72)

```

```

C READ IN DIRECTORY AND CLASSIFICATION TABLES

```

```

CALL GET( IOBUF, 1, IB)
CALL MYL( IOBUF( IB+1), NOB, 18)
CALL MYL( IOBUF( IB+31), CHDIR(1, 1), 2*15+30)
CALL GET( IOBUF, 2, IB)
CALL MYL( IOBUF( IB+31), CHDIR(1, 31), 2*15+30)
CALL GET( IOBUF, 3, IB)
CALL MYL( IOBUF( IB+1), NSO, 2*294)

```

```

C READ PREVIOUS PARAMETERS

```

```

CALL RPARAM(M, MOBPAR, MAXPAR, MOBPHA)
CALL RPARAM(K, KTYPAR, MAXPAR, KTYPHA)
IF(K.LT.92) GOTO 65
K=K-92
OSFLG=.TRUE.

```

```

C DO NOT RECLASSIFY IF OFS PARAMETERS ARE PRESENT

```

```

C ERASE OLD OFS PARAMETERS, IF PRESENT

```

```

C
65 IF(M.EQ.0) GOTO 100
DO 70 I=1,M
IF(MOBPAR(I).EQ.'SE') GOTO 75
70 CONTINUE
GOTO 100

```

```

C REMOVE OLD SE PARAMETERS

```

```

75 M=M-1

```

```

C REQUEST OPERATOR INTERACTION

```

```

C
100 CONTINUE
110 CALL PARAM(NP, PAR, 100, PARBUF)
IF(NP.EQ.0) GO TO 500
IP=1

```

```

C DECODE PARAMETERS

```

```

C
DO 200 J=1,NKEY
IF(PAR(IP).EQ.KEY(J)) GOTO (1000,1050,900,910,950,1250,1300,1350
1,1450,1500,1550,1600,1650,1700,1800,1850,1950,2000,2050,2125,2150
2,2200,2250,1100,1150,1200,1750,2100,1050,1050,1050,2300,3
3,2350,2400,2450,2500), J
200 CONTINUE
CALL TYPE(' PARAMETER ERROR')
CALL TYPE('0')
GO TO 100

```

```

250  CALL TYPE(' CURSOR ERROR')
     CALL TYPE('0')
     GOTO 100
3    CALL TYPE(' TYPE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING KEYWORDS TO SELECT AN OPTION')
     CALL TYPE(' C - CHANGE CENTROMERE (USE CURSOR)')
     CALL TYPE(' F - FLIP AND CHANGE CENTROMERE (USE CURSOR)')
     CALL TYPE(' R - ROTATE CHROMOSOME (USE CURSOR)')
     CALL TYPE(' H - MOVE CHROMOSOME TO ANOTHER SLOT')
     CALL TYPE(' X - REMOVE CHROMOSOME FROM KARYOTYPE')
     CALL TYPE(' P - PUSH A GROUP OF CHROMOSOMES RIGHT OR LEFT')
     CALL TYPE(' L - ADD A LABEL (TYPE LABEL ON SAME LINE)')
     CALL TYPE(' A - ABORT')
     CALL TYPE(' S - SET UP CURSOR TO CORRECT FOR DRIFT')
     CALL TYPE(' U OR D - MOVE CURSOR UP OR DOWN')
     CALL TYPE(' RF - RERUN F0B')
     CALL TYPE(' DS - DISPLAY SPREAD')
     CALL TYPE(' BC - CALL THE BANDED CLASSIFIER')
     CALL TYPE(' RB - RERUN THE BANDED CLASSIFIER')
     CALL TYPE(' QB - QUICK BAND CALCULATION')
     CALL TYPE(' WA - DISPLAY WAVEFORMS')
     CALL TYPE(' AX - DISPLAY AXES')
     CALL TYPE(' KC - CLEAR CLASSY PARAMETERS')
     CALL TYPE(' MC - CLEAR MOB PARAMETERS')
     CALL TYPE(' MA OR FE - MALE OR FEMALE')
     CALL TYPE(' NX - NO X SEPARATION FROM C GROUP')
     CALL TYPE(' IF KARYOTYPE IS OK, TYPE CARRIAGE RETURN')
     CALL TYPE('0')
     GOTO 100
C
C PARAMETER U OR D - MOVE CURSOR UP OR DOWN
C
930  CALL MCO
     GOTO 110
910  CALL MCD
     GOTO 110
C
C PARAMETER BC - CALL BANDED CLASSIFIER
C
950  CALL APM(BANDPH)
     GOTO 700
C
C PARAMETER AR - SET MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM AREAS OF VALID CHROMOSOMES
C
1000 CALL MVL(PAR(IP),MOBPAR(M+1),8)
     M=M+4
     MOBFLG=.TRUE.
     GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER LU - LOCATE CENTROMERE BY WIDTH RATHER THAN DENSITY
C
1050 CALL MVL(PAR(IP),MOBPAR(M+1),4)
     M=M+2
     MOBFLG=.TRUE.
     GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER CI - SET CENTROMERE OF CHROMOSOM SPECIFIED TO THAT
C INDICATED BY CURSOR POSITION
C
1100 CALL KURS(Y,X,L,S,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)
     IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 250
     SEL(N)=.TRUE.
     CALL MVL(CI,MOBPAR(M+1),2)
     MOBPAR(M+3)=M
     INL=CHDIR(DIRNL,N)
     MOBPAR(M+4)=L-(SLCL-INL/2)+1
     CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X,4,1,-1)
     CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X,4,1,-1)
     IF(MOBPAR(M+4).GE.INL.OR.MOBPAR(M+4).LE.1) GOTO 250
     M=M+4
     MOBFLG=.TRUE.
     GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER FL - FLIP SPECIFIED CHROMOSOM AND SET CENTROMERE
C
1150 CALL KURS(Y,X,L,S,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)

```

```

IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 250
SEL(N)=.TRUE.
CALL MYL('FL',MOBPAR(M+1),2)
MOBPAR(M+3)=N
INL=CHDIR(DIRNL,N)
MOBPAR(M+4)=L-(SLCL-INL/2)+1
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X,4,1,-1)
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X,4,1,-1)
IF(MOBPAR(M+4).GE.INL.OR.MOBPAR(M+4).LE.1) GOTO 250
M=M+4
MOBFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER RO - ROTATE INDICATED CHROMOSOME SO THAT THE 2 CURSOR
C SPTS BECOME VERTICAL
C

```

```

1200 CALL KURSOR(Y,X,L,S,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)
IF(N.EQ.0) GOTO 250
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X-2,3,1,-1)
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X-2,3,1,-1)
SEL(N)=.TRUE.
CALL MYL('RO',MOBPAR(M+1),2)
MOBPAR(M+3)=N
FRSTY=Y
FRSTX=X
CALL TYPE('+MOVE CURSOR TO END OF AXIS',0)
CALL PARAM(NP,PAR,100)
CALL KURSOR(Y,X,L,S,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X-2,3,1,-1)
CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y,X-2,3,1,-1)
SY=Y
SX=X
IF(FRSTX.EQ.SX) GO TO 1217
IF(FRSTY.LE.Y) GO TO 1210
SY=FRSTY
SX=FRSTX
FRSTY=Y
FRSTX=X
1210 THETA=ATAN2((SX-FRSTX),(SY-FRSTY))
GO TO 1215
1217 THETA=0.
1215 CONTINUE
MOBPAR(M+4)=THETA*DEGPRD
M=M+4
MOBFLG=.TRUE.
GOTO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER AL - RE-MOB ALL CHROMOSOMES
C

```

```

1250 ALLFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER SK - OUTPUT SKELETON PICTURES INSTEAD OF GREY LEVEL PICTURE
C

```

```

1300 MOBPAR(M+1)=PAR(IP)
M=M+2
MOBFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER NN - NO OBJECT NUMBERS
C

```

```

1350 KTYPAR(K+1)=PAR(IP)
K=K+2
KTYFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER MA - MALE KARYOTYPE
C

```

```

1450 KTYPAR(K+1)=PAR(IP)
K=K+2
KTYFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER KC - CLEAR CLASFY/KTYPE PARAMETERS
C

```

```

1500 K=0

```

```

CALL WPARAM(K, KTYPAR, KTYPHA)
OSFLG=.FALSE.
KTYFLG=.TRUE.
GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER FE - FEMALE KARYOTYPE

```

```

C
1550 KTYPAR(K+1)=PAR(IP)
      K=K+2
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER NX - NO X SEPARATION FROM C GROUP

```

```

C
1600 KTYPAR(K+1)=PAR(IP)
      K=K+2
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER DE DEBUG OPTION ON

```

```

C
1650 KTYPAR(K+1)=PAR(IP)
      K=K+2
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER P - PUSH A GROUP OF CHROMOSOMES RIGHT OR LEFT

```

```

C
1700 CALL KURSOR(Y, X, L1, S1, SL1, SLCL, SLCS, N)
      CALL TYPE(' +MOVE CURSOR TO END OF PUSH ', 0)
      CALL PARAM(NP, PAR, 100)
      CALL KURSOR(Y, X, L2, S2, SL2, SLCL, SLCS, N)
      IF(S1.LT.S2) GOTO 1725

```

```

C GOTO 1725 FOR PUSH TO THE RIGHT

```

```

C
C PUSH LEFT

```

```

      NSL=SL1-SL2+1
      IF(NSL.LT.2.OR.NSL.GT.10) GOTO 250
      Y=2*(L1-1)
      CALL DLINE(127, Y, 2*S2, S1-S2, 1, -1)
      X=2*(S2-1)
      DO 1710 I=2, 12, 2
      CALL DLINE(BLACK, Y+I-14, X+I-14, 2, 1, -1)
1710 CALL DLINE(BLACK, Y+I, X+1, 2, 1, -1)
      CALL MYW(OFS(SL2), PAR, NSL)
C SAYE OFS IN PAR
      CALL MYW(PAR(2), OFS(SL2), NSL-1)
      OFS(SL1)=PAR(1)
      GOTO 1775

```

```

C PUSH RIGHT S1 LT S2

```

```

1725 Y=2*(L1-1)
      NSL=SL2-SL1+1
      IF(NSL.LT.2.OR.NSL.GT.10) GOTO 250
      CALL DLINE(127, Y, 2*S1, S2-S1, 1, -1)
      X=2*S2
      DO 1730 I=2, 12, 2
      CALL DLINE(BLACK, Y+I-14, X+I-14, 2, 1, -1)
1730 CALL DLINE(BLACK, Y+I, X-1, 2, 1, -1)
      CALL MYW(OFS(SL1), PAR, NSL)
      CALL MYW(PAR(1), OFS(SL1+1), NSL-1)
      OFS(SL1)=PAR(NSL)
      GOTO 1775

```

```

C
C PARAMETER MY - MOVE INDICATED CHROMSOME TO SLOT SHOWN BY CURSOR

```

```

C
1750 CALL KURSOR(Y, X, L1, S1, SLID, SLCL, SLCS, N)
      CALL DLINE(BLACK, Y, X-2, 3, 1, -1)
      SVSLID=SLID
      CALL TYPE(' +MOVE CURSOR TO OTHER SLOT ', 0)
      CALL PARAM(NP, PAR, 100)
      CALL KURSOR(Y, X, L2, S2, SLID, SLCL, SLCS, N)
      CALL ADL(L1, S1, L2, S2, SST, NST, S12, S12)
      DO 1770 L=L1, L2
      Y=2*(L-1)

```

```

X=2*(SST(L)-1)
1770 CALL DLINE(127,Y,X,NST(L),1,-1)
      SVID=OFS(SLID)
      OFS(SLID)=OFS(SVSLID)
      OFS(SVSLID)=SVID
1776 OSFLG=.TRUE.
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER SP - SET SKELETON PARAMETERS
C
1800 CALL MYL(PAR(IP),NOBPAR(M+1),8)
      K=K+4
      NOBFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER MX - SET MAXIMUM # OF CHROMOSOMS PRE GROUP
C
1850 CALL MYL(PAR(IP),KTYPAR(K+1),24)
      K=K+12
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER IR - SET INITIAL SLOT FOR EACH ROW
C
1950 CALL MYL(PAR(IP),KTYPAR(K+1),14)
      K=K+7
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER IG - SET INITIAL SLOT FOR EACH GROUP
C
2000 CALL MYL(PAR(IP),KTYPAR(K+1),28)
      K=K+14
      KTYFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER MC - CLEAR NOB PARAMETERS
C
2050 N=0
      NOBFLG=.TRUE.
      GO TO 110
C
C PARAMETER SC - SET UP THE CURSOR
2100 CALL SC
      GOTO 110
C
C SETUP THE CURSOR
C
C PARAMETER DS - DISPLAY SPREAD
C
2125 CALL APHASE(FOBPHA)
      GOTO 700
C
C PARAMETER RF - RERUN FOB
C
2150 CALL APHASE(FOBPHA)
      CALL WPARAM(0,NOBPAR,NOBPHA)
      CALL WPARAM(0,KTYPAR,KTYPHA)
      GOTO 700
C
C RERUN FOB
C
C PARAMETER AB - ABORT
C
2200 CALL APHASE(0)
      GOTO 700
C
C PARAMETER X - REMOVE OBJECT FROM KARYOTYPE
C
2250 CALL KURSOR(Y,X,L1,S1,SLID,SLCL,SLCS,N)
      DO 2260 I=2,26,2
      CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y+I-14,X+I-16,2,1,-1)
      CALL DLINE(BLACK,Y+I-14,X+I-1,2,1,-1)
2260 CONTINUE
C DRAW AN X OVER THE OBJECT TO BE DELETED
      OFS(SLID)=0

```

```

OSFLG=.TRUE.
KTYFLG=.TRUE.
GOTO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER L - ADD A LABEL TO INDICATE DIAGNOSIS
C

```

```

2300 DO 2310 I=4,72
      IF(IY(PARBUF(I)).EQ.'15') GOTO 2320
2310 CONTINUE
      CALL TYPE(' INCORRECT LABEL FORMAT')
      GOTO 190
2320 LABLEN=I-3
      CALL AFILE(NOBB,1,'PIC',5,5)
      CALL OPEN(NOBB,512,0,2,'NOB')
      CALL GET(NOBB,1,IN)
      CALL PUT(NOBB,1,IN)
      CALL MYL(PARBUF(3),NOBB(IN+290),LABLEN)
      CALL CLOSE(NOBB)
C ALSO ADD TO THE NOB OUTPUT LABEL FOR RESEL'S BENEFIT
      CALL GLABEL(IOBUF,SPAR,IB)
      CALL MYL(PARBUF(3),IOBUF(IB+290),LABLEN)
      CALL PLABEL(IOBUF,SPAR,IOBUF(IB+1))
      GOTO 110

```

```

C
C PARAMETER WAVE - DISPLAY WAVEFORMS FROM BAND

```

```

2350 CALL UPARAM(2,'WAVE',BANDPH)
      GOTO 950

```

```

C
C PARAMETER AXIS - DISPLAY AXES FROM BAND

```

```

2400 CALL UPARAM(2,'AXIS',BANDPH)
      GOTO 950

```

```

C
C PARAMETER RB - RERUN BANDED CLASSIFIER

```

```

2450 CALL APHASE(FOURPH)
      GOTO 700

```

```

C
C PARAMETER QB - QUICK BAND CALCULATION (ONLY THE C GROUP)

```

```

2500 CALL SSWTCH(7,ISW7)
      IF(ISW7.NE.1) CALL UPARAM(2,'QB',BANDPH)
      GOTO 950

```

```

C
C DONE LOOKING AT PARAMETERS. SEE IF A RE-RUN IS NECESSARY

```

```

500 IF(.NOT.ALLFLG.AND..NOT.KTYFLG.AND..NOT.MOBFLG) GO TO 700
     IF(.NOT.OSFLG) GOTO 550

```

```

C
C WRITE THE OFS PARAMETERS FOR CLASY

```

```

      CALL MYL('OS',KTYPAR(K+1),2)
      CALL MYL(OFS,KTYPAR(K+3),90)
      K=K+92
550 CONTINUE
     IF(.NOT.ALLFLG.AND..NOT.MOBFLG) GO TO 650
     IF(ALLFLG) GO TO 610

```

```

C
C MUST RE-RUN MOB ON SELECTED CHROMOSOMES

```

```

      CALL MYL('SE',MOBPAR(N+1),2)
      N=N+3
      NM=N
      NM=0
      DO 600 N=1,NOB
        IF(.NOT.SEL(N)) GO TO 500
        N=N+1
        NM=NM+1
        MOBPAR(N)=N
600 CONTINUE
      IF(NM.EQ.0) GO TO 605
      MOBPAR(NM)=NM
      CALL PUT(IOBUF,1,IB)
      CALL MYL(NOBB,IOBUF(IB+1),10)
      CALL MYL(CHDIR(1,1),IOBUF(IB+31),2*15*30)

```

```

CALL PUT(IOSUF,2,IB)
CALL MYL(CHDIR(1,31),IOBUF(IB+31),2*15+39)
GO TO 610

```

```
605 M=M-3
```

```
C
```

```
C SELECT MOB AS NEXT PHASE TO BE RUN
```

```
C
```

```
610 CALL APHASE(MOBPHA)
CALL UPARAM(N,MOBPAR,MOBPHA)
CALL UPARAM(K,XTYPAR,KTYPHA)
GO TO 700

```

```
C
```

```
C SELECT CLASFY AS NEXT PHASE TO BE RUN
```

```
C
```

```
650 CALL APHASE(KTYPHA)
CALL UPARAM(K,XTYPAR,KTYPHA)
700 CONTINUE
CALL CLOSE(IOBUF)
CALL EXIT
END

```

SUBROUTINE RESEL

RESEL IS USED TO ENTER INFORMATION ON MEASURED CHROMO
SONES INTO KROMDATA. THE INPUT IS FROM MOB OUTPUT.

```
C
```

```
C
```

```
C
```

```
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
```

```
COMMON/CI/ MBUF, KBUF, NEXT, NUSED, PID, RECS, ON, ONL, ONS,
```

```
IOLEN, OIOD, OAREA, OCIL, OCID, OCIA, OFS
```

```
REAL*8 DID(3)
```

```
REAL*4 CFOUR(60,8), PHI(60,8), MU(18,24), SIGMA(18,24)
```

```
REAL*4 ISUM, ASUM, ALSUM, LEN, CI, NCC, SUMXY, OCFOUR(51,8), OPHI(51,7)
```

```
INTEGER NFD(10,3), CSPAR(5), PID(425), RECS(85)
```

```
BYTE ON(80), ONL(80), ONS(80), OLEN(80), OCIL(80), OCID(80), OCIA(80)
```

```
BYTE PBUF(560), LABEL(124), C(3640), OBDATA(3072)
```

```
BYTE MBUF(2104), KBUF(56), FMSC(40), TMSC(23), GMSG(128)
```

```
INTEGER PSPAR(10)
```

```
INTEGER SPAR(10), KSPAR(10), OIOD(80), OAREA(80), OFS(90),
```

```
2TFS(90), SCANDT(9), TN(90), NN(60), GFS(90), NFG(10)
```

```
EQUIVALENCE (OBDATA, OCFOUR), (OBDATA(1633), OPHI)
```

```
EQUIVALENCE (C(57), MU), (C(1785), SIGMA)
```

```
EQUIVALENCE (SPAR(6), SCODE), (NLP, PSPAR(1))
```

```
DATA ND/3/, DID/'46XX'/'46XY'/'45X0'/'
```

```
DATA NFD/6,4,16,6,6,4,4,8,8,0,6,4,15,6,6,4,5,0,0,0,
```

```
1,6,4,15,6,6,4,4,0,0,0/
```

```
DATA GMSG/128*' '/
```

```
DATA TFS/1,1,40,40,2,2,40,40,3,3,40,40,4,4,5,5,40,40
```

```
2,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,11,11,12,12,23,23,40,40
```

```
3,13,13,14,14,15,15,40,40,16,16,40,40,17,17,18,18,40,40
```

```
4,19,19,20,20,40,40,26,26,25,25,21,21,22,22,24,24,40,40
```

```
5,18,40/
```

```
DATA GFS/12*1,6*2,18*3,8*4,10*5,6*6,2*8,10*7,8*8,10*9/
```

```
DATA CMT/61/
```

```
C CURRENT MISCELLANEOUS INDEX = 61
```

```
C
```

```
C
```

```
OPEN MOB OUTPUT AND COPY NECESSARY DATA FROM MOB LABEL
```

```
C
```

```
CALL SSUTCH(10,ISW10)
```

```
IF(ISW10.NE.1) CALL APHASE(19)
```

```
C IF SW10 IS DOWN SET TO CALL ABNORM
```

```
CALL AFILE(MBUF,1,'RCR'/'',13,13)
```

```
CALL OPEN(MBUF,1024,1,0,'RCR')
```

```
CALL GLABEL(MBUF,SPAR,NL)
```

```
CALL MYM(MBUF(ML+13),SCODE,1)
```

```
CODE=SCODE
```

```
IF(SCODE.LT.0) SCODE=-SCODE
```

```
IF(SCODE.GT.0.AND.SCODE.LE.15) GOTO 5
```

```
C CHECK FOR VALID CODE
```

```
CALL CLOSE(MBUF)
```

```
RETURN
```

```
5 CONTINUE
```

```
CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+73),GMSG(1),64)
```

```
CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+290),GMSG(107),22)
```



```

CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+73), LABEL, 64)
CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+145), LABEL(65), 20)
CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+217), LABEL(85), 20)
CALL MYL(MBUF(ML+289), LABEL(105), 20)
C SAVE LABEL INFORMATION
C
C OPEN KROMDATA AND GET NL
C
CALL AFILE(KBUF, 4, 'KDATA', 6, 6)
IF(CODE.LT.0) CALL AFILE(KBUF, 4, 'BDATA', 6, 6)
CALL OPEN(KBUF, 1024, 0, 2, 'KRM')
CALL GLABEL(KBUF, KSPAR, KL)
NL=KSPAR(1)
C READ SOURCE DIRECTORY RECORD
C
10 CALL GET(KBUF, SCODE, KD)
IF(NUSED.LT.95) GOTO 22
C IF SPACE IN THIS RECORD GOTO 85
IF(NEXT.EQ.0) GOTO 20
C IF LAST DIRECTORY RECORD GO MAKE A NEW ONE
SCODE=NEXT
GOTO 10
C GO READ NEXT DIRECTORY RECORD
20 NL=NL+1
NEXT=NL
C STORE NEXT RECORD IN THIS DIRECTORY RECORD
CALL PUT(KBUF, SCODE, KD)
CALL GET(KBUF, NL, KD)
SCODE=NL
NUSED=0
22 CONTINUE
DO 24 I=1, 421, 5
IF(PID(I).EQ.0) GOTO 26
C IF THIS SLOT IS FREE GOTO 26
24 CONTINUE
CALL TYPE(' RESEL ERROR')
CALL TYPE('0')
PAUSE 12345
26 CALL MYL(LABEL(21), PID(I), 10)
C STORE PATIENT ID
NUSED=NUSED+1
IR=(I+4)/5
REC=RECS(IR)
IF(REC.NE.0) GOTO 28
C GOTO 28 IF THIS RECORD WAS DELETED
NL=NL+1
C NEED TO MAKE A NEW RECORD
REC=NL
RECS(IR)=REC
IF(CODE.LT.0) NL=NL+3
C ADD 3 MORE IF BANDED
28 CALL PUT(KBUF, SCODE, KD)
CALL GLABEL(KBUF, KSPAR, KL)
KSPAR(1)=NL
C UPDATE NL
CALL LABEL(KBUF, KSPAR, KBUF(KL+1))
C
C GET MOB OUTPUT DATA AND TRANSFER TO KROMDATA
C
C
C GET OPS FROM MOB OUTPUT AND CONVERT TO TYPE
C
CALL GET(MBUF, 3, MD)
II=MD+215
DO 30 I=1, 90
II=II+2
30 CALL MYW(MBUF(II), OPS(I), 1)
CALL ZIA(ON, 40)
CALL ZIA(HN, 60)
CALL ZIA(TN, 90)
CALL ZIA(WFG, 10)
DO 40 J=1, 90
IF(OPS(J).EQ.0) GOTO 40
G=OFS(J)

```

```

MFG(G)=MFG(G)+1
TN(OFS(J))=TF(S(J))
40 CONTINUE
C
C MOVE NECESSARY DATA FROM MOB LABEL AND LINE 1 TO KBUF
C
CALL GET(MBUF, 1, MD)
CALL PUT(KBUF, REC, KD)
CALL MYU(LABEL, KBUF(KD+1), 62)
CALL MYU(MBUF(MD+1), NOB, 1)
C
N=1
50 IF(TN(N).EQ.0) GOTO 80
C
C GOTO 80 IF THIS OBJECT IS NOT TO BE ENTER
C
T=2*TN(N)-1
IF(T.LT.60.AND.T.GT.0) GOTO 60
T=CMT
IF(T.GT.80) GOTO 80
C USE NEXT AVAILABLE SPACE IN MISCELLANEOUS AREA
CMT=CMT+1
60 CONTINUE
IF(ON(T).EQ.0) GOTO 70
C
C GOTO 70 IF FIRST SLOT FOR THIS TYPE IS EMPTY
T=T+1
70 ON(T)=N
NN(N)=T
80 CONTINUE
N=N+1
IF(N.LE.NOB) GOTO 50
C
C TRANSFER CHDIR. 30 BYTES IS OFFSET OF ONL ON MBUF
C
II=30+MD
IST=1
IEND=30
DO 100 J=1,2
K=0
DO 90 I=IST,IEND
K=K+1
NNT=NN(I)
IF(NNT.EQ.0) GOTO 90
IH=(K-1)*30+I
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+3),ONL(NNT),1)
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+5),ONS(NNT),1)
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+7),OLEN(NNT),1)
CSUM=CSUM+1
LSUM=LSUM+OLEN(NNT)
CALL MYU(MBUF(IH+9),OIOD(NNT),1)
ISUM=ISUM+OIOD(NNT)
CALL MYU(MBUF(IH+21),OAREA(NNT),1)
ASUM=ASUM+OAREA(NNT)
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+11),OCIL(NNT),1)
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+13),OCID(NNT),1)
CALL MYL(MBUF(IH+15),OCIA(NNT),1)
90 CONTINUE
IF(J.EQ.2) GOTO 100
CALL GET(MBUF, 2, MD)
IST=31
IEND=NOB
II=30+MD
100 CONTINUE
CALL MYU(CSUM, KBUF(KD+125), 1)
CALL MYU(LSUM, KBUF(KD+127), 1)
CALL MYU(ISUM, KBUF(KD+129), 2)
CALL MYU(ASUM, KBUF(KD+133), 2)
IF(CODE.GT.0) GOTO 190
C
C CANCELED OFREAD PROCESSING
C
CALL GET(MBUF, 4, IM)
CALL MYU(MBUF(IM+1),CFOUR(1,1),480)
CALL GET(MBUF, 5, IM)

```

```

CALL MVW(MBUF(IM+1),CFOUR(1,5),480)
CALL GET(MBUF,6,IM)
CALL MVW(MBUF(IM+1),PHI(1,1),480)
CALL GET(MBUF,7,IM)
CALL MVW(MBUF(IM+1),PHI(1,5),480)
DO 110 N=1,NOB
T=NN(N)
IF(T.EQ.0.OR.T.GT.51) GOTO 110
C GET THE FOURIER DATA
DO 102 I=1,8
102 OCFOUR(T,I)=CFOUR(N,I)
DO 104 I=1,7
104 OPHI(T,I)=PHI(N,I+1)
110 CONTINUE
190 CONTINUE
C
C WRITE RECORD ON KROMDATA
C
CALL MVW(ON,KBUF(KD+145),440)
NC=0
DO 200 G=1,9
CALL OUTCON(NFG(G),GMSG(68+G*4),4)
200 NC=NC+NFG(G)
CALL OUTCON(NC,GMSG(68),4)
IF(IV(GMSG(107)).NE.32) GOTO 225
C IF OPERATOR SUPPLIED A DIAGNOSIS GOTO 230
DO 220 N=1,ND
DO 210 G=1,10
IF(NFG(G).NE.NFD(G,N)) GOTO 220
210 CONTINUE
C NFG MATCHES THIS DIAGNOSIS
GOTO 230
220 CONTINUE
C NO MATCH
N=0
GOTO 250
230 CALL MYL(DID(N),GMSG(107),8)
CALL MYL(DTD(N),KBUF(KD+106),8)
250 CALL AFILE(PBUF,1,'PIC',5,5)
CALL OPEN(PBUF,512,0,2,'NOB')
CALL GET(PBUF,1,IP)
CALL OUTCON(REC,PBUF(IP+176),4)
CALL MYL('RECORD',PBUF(IP+166),6)
C STORE RECORD NUMBER IN NOB OUTPUT FOR HCOPI
IF(N.NE.0) CALL MYL(DID(N),PBUF(IP+290),8)
CALL PUT(PBUF,1,IP)
CALL CLOSE(PBUF)
C STORE DIAGNOSIS N IN PREP AND NOB OUTPUT FOR HCOPI
CALL MYL('**XXXXXXXXXX ON RECORD XXXX',FMSG,31)
CALL MYL(LABEL(21),FMSG(5),10)
CALL OUTCON(REC,FMSG(29),4)
CALL MYL(GMSG(107),FMSG(32),8)
CALL TYPE(FMSG)
IF(CODE.GT.0) GOTO 300
C WRITE THE Banded RECORDS
DO 270 I=1,3
CALL PUT(KBUF,REC+I,IK)
CALL MVW(OBDATA(I+1024-1023),KBUF(IK+1),512)
270 CONTINUE
300 CONTINUE
C WRITE PATIENT REPORT RECORD
CALL AFILE(PBUF,4,'PDATA',6,6)
CALL OPEN(PBUF,512,0,2,'FRP')
CALL GLABEL(PBUF,PSPAR,IP)
NLP=NLP+1
CALL LABEL(PBUF,PSPAR,PBUF(IP+1))
CALL GET(PBUF,NLP,IP)
CALL MYL(GMSG,PBUF(IP+1),128)
CALL PUT(PBUF,NLP,IP)
CALL CLOSE(PBUF)
CALL CLOSE(KBUF)
CALL CLOSE(MBUF)
CALL TYPE('0')
RETURN
END

```

```

C MASK2 - COMBINE 2 PICTURES AND ADD A BORDER
C CALMS VERSION
SUBROUTINE MASK2(DUNIT,FILPEX)
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
REAL STATS(256)
BYTE A(6203),B(6200),C(952),LE(12),RE(12)
COMMON STATS,LE,C,RE
INTEGER*2 LOW(512),HIGH(511)
EQUIVALENCE (LOW,STATS),(HIGH(1),LOW(2))
INTEGER*2 SPAR(5),SPARB(5),PAR(10),KEY(3)
BYTE FILPEX(12)
DATA MAXNS/992/
DATA NKEY/3/,KEY/'HI','HS','KG'/,HFLAG/0/,NFR/128/,ISIZE/100/
CALL AFILE(A,1,'PIC',5,5)
C ASSIGN DK1:PIC(5,5) AS DEFAULT FILE FOR NOB OUTPUT
CALL OPEN(A,3072,1,0,'NOB')
CALL GLABEL(A,SPAR,IA)
CALL AFILE(B,5,'PIC',5,5)
C ASSIGN DK5:PIC(5,5) AS DEFAULT FILE FOR KGM
1 CALL RPARAM(NP,PAR,10)
11111 IP=1
3 IF(IP.GT.NP) GOTO 30
DO 5 J=1,NKEY
IF(PAR(IP).EQ.KEY(J)) GOTO (10,12,15),J
5 CONTINUE
8 CALL TYPE(' ** PARAMETER ERROR')
CALL TYPE('0')
PAUSE
10 HFLAG=1
CALL ZIA(STATS,512)
IP=IP+2
GOTO 3
12 ISIZE=PAR(IP+2)
IP=IP+1
GOTO 10
15 CALL AFILE(B,PAR(IP+2),PAR(IP+3),2,2)
C ASSIGN A DIFFERENT KGM FILE
30 CONTINUE
CALL OPEN(B,3072,1,0,'KGM')
CALL GLABEL(B,SPARB,IB)
NL=SPARB(1)
IF(SPARB(1).GT.NL) NL=SPARB(1)
NS=SPARB(2)+SPARB(2)+1
IF(NS.GT.MAXNS) NS=MAXNS
IF(SPARB(3).NE.7) NFR=256
CALL MSUB(A(IA+1),NS,DUNIT,FILPEX)
C LABEL CALL TO MSUB
DO 100 L=1,NL
IF(L.GT.SPARB(1)) GOTO 50
CALL GET(A,L,IA)
CALL MYL(A(IA+1),C,SPAR(2))
GOTO 55
50 CALL ITLA(0,C,SPAR(2))
55 C(SPARB(2)+1)=127
IF(L.GT.SPARB(1)) GOTO 60
CALL GET(B,L,IB)
CALL MYL(B(IB+1),C(SPARB(2)+2),SPARB(2))
GOTO 65
60 CALL ITLA(0,C(SPARB(2)+2),SPARB(2))
65 CALL MSUB(C,NS)
IF(HFLAG.EQ.1) CALL LSTAT(SPARB(2),A(IA+1),STATS,1,1)
C IF HISTOGRAM WAS REQUESTED, GATHER THE STATISTICS
100 CONTINUE
IF(HFLAG.EQ.0) GOTO 200
II=1
C CONVERT THE FREQUENCY COUNTS TO REAL NUMBERS
DO 120 I=1,NFR
STATS(I)=LOW(II)+HIGH(II)*32768
120 II=II+2
CALL MSUB(STATS,-NFR,ISIZE)
GOTO 220
200 CALL MSUB(0,0)
220 CONTINUE
CALL CLOSE(A)
END

```

```

SUBROUTINE MSUB(LOC,NSO,ISIZE,FILPEX)
-----
IMPLICIT INTEGER(A-Z)
REAL STATS(256),MAXF,HSIZE
BYTE FILPEX(12),DATA(1000)
COMMON STATS,DATA
INTEGER*2 FREQ(256),SPAR(5)
EQUIVALENCE (FREQ,STATS)
INTEGER*2 ISIZE(5)
-----
BYTE DSRN(6258),T(2104),MSG(20)
EQUIVALENCE (DSRN(4153),T),(DSRN(6257),MSG)
BYTE LAB(512),LOC(976),BUF(1000),LN(4),LOGN(4)
DATA MAXNS/976/,MINNS/360/
DATA SPAR/0,0,4,1,512/
DATA MAXF/1/,HSIZE/200/,L/0/,WHITE/15/,STEP/16/,LBU/0/
IF(LBU.GT.0) GOTO 100
C GOTO 100 IF NOT INITIAL CALL
CALL AFILF(DSRN,ISIZE,FILPEX,2,2)
CALL SWITCH(5,ISW5)
BUFSIZ=3072
IF(ISW5.EQ.1) BUFSIZ=2048
C IF TAPE OUTPUT, DECREASE SIZE OF DSRN TO MAKE ROOM
CALL OPEN(DSRN,BUFSIZ-1,1,'MSK')
CALL MYB(LOC,LAB,256)
CALL LTI(LAB(7),BPE)
C SAVE LABEL AND BPE
NS=NSO
IF(NS.GT.MAXNS) NS=MAXNS
NSD2=(NS+1)/2
C NSD2 IS THE NUMBER OF WORDS TO MOVE TO DATA
IF(NS.LT.MINNS) NS=MINNS
C MINNS IS THE MINIMUM SIZE FOR THE DATE AND TIME LABEL AND HSTGRM
NSU=NS+24
NWU=(NSU+1)/2
SPAR(2)=NWU
SPAR(4)=512/NWU
IF(SPAR(4).EQ.0) SPAR(4)=1
CALL LABEL(DSRN,SPAR,LAB)
IF(ISW5.NE.1) GOTO 50
CALL MYB(1,T(21),1)
CALL MYB('52140',T(23),1)
C SET MYB FOR MT0
CALL OPEN(T,1024,1,5,'TAP')
CALL MYB(1,T(51),1)
C BPB=1
CALL MYB(NSU,T(45),1)
C RECLN=NSU
CALL MYB(NSU,T(47),1)
C BLOCKSIZE = NSU
50 CONTINUE
CALL ZIA(BUF,NWU)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,04)
C WRITE 4 BLANK LINES
GMID=13+NS/2
GMW=NS/32
C GREY WEDGE WIDTH
B1=GMID-16*GMW-1
B2=32*GMW+3
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(B1),B2)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,01)
CALL WEDGE(WHITE,STEP,BUF,NS)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,12)
CALL WEDGE(WHITE,STEP,BUF,NS)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,12)
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(B1),B2)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,01)
C WRITE GREY SCALE
CALL ZIA(BUF,NWU)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,1)
DO 80 K=0,6
IF(K.EQ.3) CALL REF(5,BUF,NSU)
DO 70 N=100,NS,100
CALL OUTCON(N,LN(4),4)
70 CALL TEXT(LN(2),1,K,BUF(N+5),1)
80 CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBU,NSU,BUF,1)
CALL REF(25,BUF,NSU)

```

```

CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,03)
C WRITE TOP REFERENCE MARKS
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(5),0)
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(13+NS),8)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,01)
RETURN
100 CONTINUE
IF(NSO.LE.0) GOTO 200
C IF END OF PICTURE, GOTO 200
IF(BPE.NE.7) GOTO 110
CALL MYM78(LOC,DATA(13),NSD2)
GOTO 115
110 CALL MYM(LOC,DATA(13),NSD2)
115 L=L+1
C STEP INPUT LINE NUMBER
CALL ITLA(0,DATA(1),12)
CALL ITLA(0,DATA(13+NS),12)
C ZERO LINE REFERENCE MARKS
LP3=L+3
NL=MOD(LP3,100)
IF(NL.GT.6.OR.L.LT.4) GOTO 130
C TIME FOR NUMBER OF HUNDREDS
CALL OUTCON(LP3,LN(4),4)
CALL TEXT(LN(2),1,NL,DATA(2),1)
CALL TEXT(LN(2),1,NL,DATA(17+NS),1)
GOTO 140
130 CONTINUE
IF(MOD(L,5).NE.0) GOTO 150
CALL ITLA(255,DATA(5),4)
CALL ITLA(255,DATA(17+NS),4)
C INSERT EVERY 5 MARK
140 CONTINUE
IF(MOD(L,25).NE.0) GOTO 150
CALL ITLA(255,DATA(9),4)
CALL ITLA(255,DATA(13+NS),4)
150 CONTINUE
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,DATA,1)
C WRITE ONE LINE OF DATA
RETURN
200 CONTINUE
C FINAL ENTRY, WRITE BOTTOM OF PICTURE
DO 240 K=1,11
IF(K.LT.5) CALL REF(25,BUF,NSW)
IF(K.GE.5.AND.K.LE.8) CALL REF(5,BUF,NSW)
IF(K.EQ.9) CALL ZIA(BUF,NSW)
IF(K.GE.6) GOTO 220
C FINISH UP NUMBER THAT WAS STARTED ON LEFT AND RIGHT SIDE
NL=NL+1
CALL TEXT(LN(2),1,NL,BUF(2),1)
CALL TEXT(LN(2),1,NL,BUF(17+NS),1)
220 CONTINUE
IF(K.LT.5) GOTO 240
DO 230 N=100-NS,100
CALL OUTCON(N,LOGN(4),4)
230 CALL TEXT(LOGN(2),1,K-5,BUF(N+9),1)
240 CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,1)
C WRITE BOTTOM REFERENCE MARKS
CALL ZIA(BUF,NSW)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,1)
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(B1),B2)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,01)
CALL WEDGE(255,-STEP,BUF,NS)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,12)
CALL WEDGE(WHITE,STEP,BUF,NS)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,12)
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(B1),B2)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSW,BUF,01)
C WRITE GREY SCALE
MAXCHR=(NS+11)/12
JMAX=433
DO 250 J=73,JMAX,72
IF(IV(LAB(J-1)).NE.67) GOTO 260
C FINISHED WITH LABELS IF NO C IN COLUMN 72
J1=J+1
C SKIP THE FIRST LABEL CHARACTER WHICH IS ALWAYS BLANK

```

```

C FIND THE LENGTH OF THIS LABEL
DO 242 I=1,70
-----
IF(LAB(J+70-I).NE.32) GOTO 243
242 CONTINUE
C ENTIRE LABEL IS BLANK
GOTO 250
-----
243 LABLEN=70-I
244 CHR=LABLEN
IF(LABLEN.LE.MAXCHR) GOTO 247
C SPLIT UP LABEL IF IT IS TOO LONG
DO 245 I=1,20
-----
IF(LAB(J1+MAXCHR-I).EQ.32) GOTO 246
245 CONTINUE
C NO BLANK FOUND IN 20 CHARACTERS. MAKE ARBITRARY SPLIT
I=1
-----
246 CHR=MAXCHR-I+1
247 CONTINUE
CALL ZIA(BUF,NW)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,04)
DO 248 K=0,6
-----
CALL TEXT(LAB(J1),CHR,K,BUF(13),2)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,02)
248 CONTINUE
C WRITE LABELS
J1=J1+CHR
LABLEN=LABLEN-CHR
IF(LABLEN.GT.0) GOTO 244
250 CONTINUE
260 CONTINUE
IF(NS0.EQ.0) GOTO 420
C SKIP HISTOGRAM IF NS0 EQ 0
NFR=-NS0
HSIZE=ISIZE(1)
CALL ZIA(BUF,NW)
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,4)
NFRM1=NFR-1
DO 320 I=2,NFRM1
IF(STATS(I).LE.MAXF) GOTO 320
MAXF=STATS(I)
320 CONTINUE
IF(STATS(1).GT.MAXF) STATS(1)=MAXF
IF(STATS(NFR).GT.MAXF) STATS(NFR)=MAXF
DO 330 I=1,NFR
330 FREQ(I)=(STATS(I)/MAXF)*HSIZE+.9999
BARW=NS/NFR
HSTART=(NS-BARW*NFR)/2+12
J=HSIZE
340 H=HSTART
DO 350 I=1,NFR
IF(FREQ(I).NE.J) GOTO 350
C TIME TO STORE BAR FOR THIS DN
CALL ITLA(255,BUF(H),BARW)
350 H=H+BARW
CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,1)
J=J-1
IF(J.GE.0) GOTO 340
C THE FOLLOWING CODE WAS COMMENTED OUT TO MAKE ROOM FOR TAPE OUTPUT
C DO 370 J=0,64,56
C CALL ZIA(BUF,NW)
C HSTEP=J*BARW
C HMAX=HSTART+NFR*BARW+1
C DO 360 H=HSTART,HMAX,HSTEP
C 360 CALL ITLA(255,BUF(H),BARW)
C CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,5)
C 370 CONTINUE
C CALL ZIA(BUF,NW)
C CALL WLINE(DSRN,LBW,NSU,BUF,2)
C HSTEP=16*BARW
C DO 400 K=0,6
C H=HSTART
C CALL TEXT('0',1,K,BUF(H-2),1)
C DO 390 N=16,NFR,16
C H=H+HSTEP
C IF(BARW.EQ.1.AND.MOD(N,32).EQ.16) GOTO 390
C CALL OUTCON(N,LN(4),4)

```

```

C ..... IF(N.GT.99) GOTO 390
CC N IS 2 CHARACTERS
C ..... CALL TEXT(LN(3),2,K, BUF(H-5),1)
C ..... GOTO 390
C 380 CALL TEXT(LN(2),3,K, BUF(H-8),1)
C 390 CONTINUE
C 400 CALL ULINE(DSRN,LBU,NSW, BUF,1)
420 CONTINUE
..... CALL MYL('DI-MMM-YY HH,MM,SS JPL/CALMS',DMSG,28)
..... CALL DATE(DMSG)
..... CALL TIME(DMSG(11))
..... CALL ZIA(BUF,HWY)
..... CALL ULINE(DSRN,LBU,NSW, BUF,16)
DO 480 K=0,6
..... CALL TEXT(DMSG,28,K, BUF(2*HWY-359),2)
..... CALL ULINE(DSRN,LBU,NSW, BUF,82)
C WRITE DATE
480 CONTINUE
..... CALL ZIA(BUF,HWY)
..... CALL ULINE(DSRN,LBU,NSW, BUF,84)
..... SPAR(1)=LBU
..... CALL PLABEL(DSRN,SPAR,LAB)
C REWRITE LABEL WITH CORRECT HL
L=0
LBU=0
IF(ISU5.NE.1) GOTO 500
..... CALL CLOSE(T)
..... CALL WEF
..... CALL WEF
..... CALL BSF
500 ..... CALL CLOSE(DSRN)
RETURN
END

```

C*****

C *

C BAND *

C *

C*****

C

C FIND WAVEFORM AND FOURIER COEFFICIENTS FOR BANDED CHROMOSOMES

C

```

COMMON /C1/ NOB, IDIR
COMMON /C1/ CHDIR, SMLBUF, LRGBUF, NS, NL, CUROLN
COMMON /C1/ SST, EST
COMMON /C1/ SPIOD, SPLTH, SPAREA
COMMON /C1/ NCHR
COMMON /C1/ CF0UR, PHI
COMMON /C1/ BAND, AHIS
COMMON /C1/ OBUF, BUF
BYTE LRGBUF(79,88)
BYTE OBUF(4152)
BYTE TEMPB
LOGICAL OPT1, OPT2, OPT3, SEL(60)
INTEGER TEMPI
INTEGER SPAR(5), OFS(72)
INTEGER BMAX
INTEGER BAND(160)
INTEGER KPAR(200)
INTEGER BPI
INTEGER CHDIR(15,60)
INTEGER CUROLN
INTEGER PAR(10)
INTEGER CLPARM(130)
REAL CF0UR(60,8), PHI(60,8)
REAL AHIS(150)
REAL COSINE(150), SINE(150)
REAL AF0UR(60,8), BF0UR(60,8)

```

C

```

EQUIVALENCE(XP, PP, QQ, SIGX, JX2, YSTAR, AF, JDIF)
EQUIVALENCE(YP, PPP, QQQ, SIGY, IY2, YEND, BF, JUV)
EQUIVALENCE(XTERM, PPPP, NSL, NNZ, LPG, EL, RM, JUL)
EQUIVALENCE(YTERM, PPPPP, NLL, LL, NG, NDIY, RMJ, JLL)

```



```

..... EQUIVALENCE (SPAR(2),BPL).....
..... EQUIVALENCE (CFOUR(1,1),AFOUR(1,1)).....
..... EQUIVALENCE (PHT(1,1),BFOUR(1,1)).....
..... EQUIVALENCE (NL,NLO).....
..... EQUIVALENCE (NUMOB,II).....
..... DATA LWIN/8/,OPT1/,FALSE./,OPT2/,FALSE./,OPT3/,FALSE./
C LENGTH OF WINDOW FOR WAVEFORM CALCULATION ON STRAIGHT CHROMOSOMES
..... DATA SEL/60*.TRUE./
C
..... PAR(1)=0
..... CALL RPARAM(NPAR,PAR,10)
..... NP=1
..... DO 10 NP=1,NPAR,2
..... IF (PAR(NP).EQ.'UA') OPT2=.TRUE.
..... IF (PAR(NP).EQ.'AX') OPT3=.TRUE.
..... IF (PAR(NP).NE.'QB') GOTO 10
..... OPT1=.TRUE.
..... DO 8 I=1,60
8 ..... SEL(I)=.FALSE.
10 ..... CONTINUE
C
..... CALL AFILE(OBUF,1,'RCR',13,13)
..... CALL OPEN(OBUF,2049,1,0,'RCR')
..... CALL CLABEL(OBUF,SPAR,IB)
..... IB=0
C
..... CALL GET(OBUF,1,IB)
..... CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+3),SPIOD,12)
..... NCHR=IV(OBUF(IB+17))
..... CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,1),2*15*30)
..... CALL GET(OBUF,2,IB)
..... CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,31),2*15*30)
..... CALL GET(OBUF,3,IB)
..... CALL MYW(OBUF(217+IB),OFS,72)
..... IF (.NOT. OPT1) GOTO 30
..... DO 20 I=19,34
..... IF (OFS(I).EQ.0) GOTO 20
..... SEL(OFS(I))=.TRUE.
20 ..... CONTINUE
30 ..... CONTINUE
C
..... DO 310 II=1,NCHR
..... IF (.NOT. SEL(II)) GOTO 310
..... CUROLN=CHDIR(1,II)
..... NL=CHDIR(2,II)
..... IF (CUROLN.EQ.0) NL=0
..... NS=CHDIR(3,II)
..... IF (NL.LT.1.OR.NS.LT.1) GO TO 310
..... NG=0
..... LPG=1024/NS
C ..... LINES/GET
C
..... DO 300 I=1,NL
..... CALL GET(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)
..... IF (I.EQ.1) LASTIB=IB
..... CUROLN=CUROLN+1
..... DO 301 III=1,LPG
..... NG=NG+1
C ..... WRITE(5,2000) (OBUF(I+IB),J=1,NS)
..... CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+1),LRGBUF(1,NG),NS)
..... IB=IB+NS
..... IF (NG.GE.NL) GO TO 311
301 ..... CONTINUE
300 ..... CONTINUE
311 ..... CONTINUE
C
C ..... TEST THE ORIENTATION
C ..... SCAN ALONG X (ROW) DIRECTION
C
..... JX2=NS/2
..... IY2=NL/2
..... NNZ=0
..... MSEGX=0
..... MSEGY=0
C

```

```

DO 400 J=1, NS
IF(LRGBUF(J, IY2).NE.0) NNZ=NNZ+1
IF(LRGBUF(J, IY2).EQ.0) NNZ=0
IF(NNZ.EQ.3) NSEGX=NSEGX+1
400 CONTINUE
C
C NOW SCAN IN THE Y (COLUMN) DIRECTION
C
NNZ=0
C
DO 401 I=1, NL
IF(LRGBUF(JX2, I).NE.0) NNZ=NNZ+1
IF(LRGBUF(JX2, I).EQ.0) NNZ=0
IF(NNZ.EQ.3) NSEGY=NSEGY+1
401 CONTINUE
C
C DECIDE IF IT IS PROBABLY BENT OR NOT MAYBE
C
C
IF(NS.GT.25) GO TO 430
IF(NSEGX.EQ.1.AND.NSEGY.EQ.1) GO TO 410
IF(NSEGX.GT.1.AND.NSEGY.EQ.1) GO TO 420
IF(NSEGX.EQ.1.AND.NSEGY.GT.1) GO TO 430
GO TO 440
C
410 CONTINUE
C
C STRAIGHT
C
C
DO 411 I=1, NL
LAST0=0
DO 405 J=1, NS
IF(LRGBUF(J, I).NE.0) GO TO 406
LAST0=J
405 CONTINUE
406 CONTINUE
FIRST0=NS+1
DO 407 J=1, NS
J1=NS+1-J
IF(LRGBUF(J1, I).NE.0) GO TO 408
FIRST0=J1
407 CONTINUE
408 CONTINUE
LI=(LAST0+FIRST0+1)/2
IBAND=0
IL=LAST0+1
IH=FIRST0-1
IHMIL=IH-IL+1
C IF WIDTH IS LE WINDOW WIDTH GOTO 4200
IK=LAST0+LWIN
DO 4100 J=IL, IK
4100 IBAND=IBAND+LRGBUF(J, I)
MBAND=IBAND
C MBAND IS MAXIMUM VALUE OF LWIN SAMPLES
4150 IK=IK+1
IBAND=IBAND-LRGBUF(IL, I)+LRGBUF(IK, I)
C MOVE ONE PLACE OVER
IL=IL+1
IF(IBAND.GT.MBAND) MBAND=IBAND
IF(IK.LT.IH) GOTO 4150
C CHECK IF ALL SAMPLES PROCESSED
BAND(I)=MBAND/LWIN
GOTO 4095
4200 DO 409 J=IL, IH
409 IBAND=IBAND+LRGBUF(J, I)
BAND(I)=IBAND/IHMIL
4095 CONTINUE
IF(OPT3) LRGBUF(LL, I)=1
411 CONTINUE
C
C
C GO TO 440
420 CONTINUE
C
C FLIP IT DIAGONALLY

```

430 CONTINUE

C BENT AND PROPERLY ORIENTED

C AVE Y (I)

C NLL=((NL/3)*3)+1
NP=0
NSIGY=0

C DO 431 I=1,NLL,3
DO 431 J=1,NS
IF(LRGRBUF(J,I).EQ.0) GO TO 431
NP=NP+1
NSIGY=NSIGY+FLOAT(I)

431 CONTINUE
IZERO=NSIGY/NP

C AVE X (J)

C NSL=((NS/3)*3)+1
NP=0

NSIGX=0
DO 422 J=1,NSL,3
DO 422 I=1,NL
IF(LRGRBUF(J,I).EQ.0) GO TO 422
NP=NP+1
NSIGX=NSIGX+J

422 CONTINUE
JZERO=NSIGX/NP

C
A11=0.0
A21=0.0
A12=0.0
A22=0.0
A13=0.0
A31=0.0
A32=0.0
A23=0.0
S=0.0
T=0.0
A33=0.0
U=0.0

C
NSM2=NS-2
DO 500 J=1,NSM2,3
DO 500 I=1,NL

C IF(LRGRBUF(J,I).EQ.0) GO TO 500
XP=J-JZERO
YP=I-IZERO
A33=A33+1.0
XTERM=XP
YTERM=YP
A23=A23+YTERM
U=U+XTERM
T=T+XTERM*YTERM
YTERM=YTERM*YP
S=S+XTERM*YTERM
A22=A22+YTERM
YTERM=YTERM*YP
A21=A21+YTERM
YTERM=YTERM*YP
A11=A11+YTERM

C
500 CONTINUE

C
A12=A21
A13=A22
A31=A13
A23=A32
PP=S*A22*A33+A23*(A12*U+A13*T)
PPP=U*A22*A13+A23*A23*S+A33*T*A12

```

-----
PPFP=A11*A22+A33+A12*A23*(A22+A13)
PPPPP=A22*A22+A13+A23+A23*A11+A33*A12*A12
P=(PP-PPP)/(PPPP-PPPPP)
QQ=A23*(S-A11*P)-A13*(T-A12*P)
QQQ=A12*A23-A13*A22
Q=QQ/QQQ
R=(S-A11*P-A12*Q)/A13
-----

```

C

C

C

```

-----
NDIV=3
-----

```

C

C

C

```

-----
DO 700 I=1,NL
YP=I-IZERO
DXDY=2.0*P*YP+Q
DYDX=1.0/DXDY
DY=DXDY
XP=P*(I-IZERO)**2+Q*(I-IZERO)+R+JZERO
-----

```

C

```

-----
MJ=XP+0.5
MI=YP+IZERO+0.5
-----

```

```

-----
IF(OPT3) LRGBUF(MJ,MI)=1
-----

```

C

```

-----
BAND(I)=LRGBUF(MJ,MI)
-----

```

C

```

-----
MI=YP+IZERO+0.5-DY
MJ=XP+1.5
-----

```

C

```

-----
IF(MI.LE.0) GO TO 701
IF(MI.GT.NL) GO TO 701
BAND(I)=BAND(I)+LRGBUF(MJ,MI)
-----

```

C

```

-----
MI=YP+IZERO+0.5+DY
MJ=XP-0.5
-----

```

C

```

-----
IF(MI.LE.0) GO TO 701
IF(MI.GT.NL) GO TO 701
BAND(I)=BAND(I)+LRGBUF(MJ,MI)
-----

```

C

```

-----
GO TO 702
-----

```

C

```

701 CONTINUE
NDIV=2
BAND(I)=BAND(I)/NDIV
NDIV=3
-----

```

```

702 CONTINUE
-----

```

```

BAND(I)=BAND(I)/NDIV
-----

```

```

700 CONTINUE
-----

```

C

```

-----
CALCULATE LENGTH
-----

```

C

```

-----
PT2=P+P
YSTAR=-Q/PT2
YEND=FLOAT(NL)/2.0-YSTAR
PYE=P*YEND
PPYE=PYE+PYE
EL=PPYE*SQR(PPYE*PPYE+1.0)+ALOG(PPYE+SQR(PPYE*PPYE+1.0))
CHDIR(4,II)=EL/PT2+0.5
-----

```

C

C

```

-----
USE MOB LENGTH DUE TO UNUSUAL RESULTS !
-----

```

C

```

440 CONTINUE
-----

```

C

C

C

C

C

C

C

```

-----
BMAX=BAND(1)
DO 710 I=2,NL
IF(BAND(I).GT.BMAX) BMAX=BAND(I)
-----

```

```

710 CONTINUE
C
DO 711 I=1, NL
AHIS(I)=(BAND(I)*100)/BMAX
711 CONTINUE
C
NHARM=8
FNLO=FLOAT(NL-1)
PIL=6.2832/FNLO
C
CALL SSWTCH(4, ISM4)
IF(ISM4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C
NLHALF=(NL+1)/2
DO 5020 J=1, NLHALF
RMJ=FLOAT(J-1)*PIL
LRMJI=J
COSINE(LRMJI)=COS(RMJ)
SINE(LRMJI)=SIN(RMJ)
NLMJPI=NL-J+1
COSINE(NLMJPI)=COSINE(LRMJI)
SINE(NLMJPI)=-SINE(LRMJI)
5020 CONTINUE
C
DO 5050 I=1, NHARM
AF=0.0
BF=0.0
IM1=I-1
RM=FLOAT(IM1)*PIL
C
DO 5010 J=1, NL
JM1=J-1
C
RMJ=RM*FLOAT(J-1)
LRMJI=JM1*IM1
LRMJI=MOD(LRMJI, NL-1)+1
C
AF=AF+AHIS(J)*COSINE(LRMJI)
BF=BF+AHIS(J)*SINE(LRMJI)
5010 CONTINUE
C
AF=(AF+AF)/FNLO
BF=(BF+BF)/FNLO
C
CFOUR(NUMOB, I)=SQRT(AF*AF+BF*BF)
PHI(NUMOB, I)=ATAN2(BF, AF)
C
5050 CONTINUE
IF(ISM4.EQ.1) CALL TIMER
C
IF(.NOT.OPT2) GO TO 810
DO 811 I=1, NL
JUV=(AHIS(I)/100.0)*AMLIN*(NS-20)
C MAX WIDTH OF WAVEFORM IS 20 SAMPLES
JDIF=NS-JUV
JLL=JDIF/2+1
JUL=NS-JDIF/2
DO 812 J=1, JLL
812 LRGBUF(J, I)=0
DO 813 J=JLL, JUL
813 LRGBUF(J, I)=127
DO 814 J=JUL, NS
814 LRGBUF(J, I)=0
811 CONTINUE
810 CONTINUE
C
IF(.NOT.OPT3.AND..NOT.OPT2) GO TO 310
C
CUROLN=CWDIR(1, II)
NG=0
LPC=1024/NS
C
DO 800 I=1, NL
CALL GET(OBUF, CUROLN, I0)
DO 831 III=1, LPC
NG=NG+1

```

```

CALL MVL(LRBUF(I,NG),OBUF(IB+1),NS)
IB=IB+NS
IF(NG.GE.NL) GO TO 842
831 CONTINUE
842 CONTINUE
CALL PUT(OBUF,CURDLN,IB)
CURDLN=CURDLN+1
IF(NG.GE.NL) GO TO 841
800 CONTINUE
841 CONTINUE
C
310 CONTINUE
C
C OUTPUT FOURIER COEF'S TO FILE RCR
C
CALL PUT(OBUF,4,IB)
CALL MVU(CFOUR(1,1),OBUF(IB+1),400)
CALL PUT(OBUF,5,IB)
CALL MVU(CFOUR(1,5),OBUF(IB+1),400)
CALL PUT(OBUF,6,IB)
CALL MVU(PHI(1,1),OBUF(IB+1),400)
CALL PUT(OBUF,7,IB)
CALL MVU(PHI(1,5),OBUF(IB+1),400)
C
CALL CLOSE(OBUF)
C
C CREATE PARAMETERS FOR PHASE 14 (CLAS)
C
DO 4000 I=1,NCHR
CLPARM(9+2*I)=CHDIR(4,I)
CLPARM(10+2*I)=CHDIR(8,I)
IF(CHDIR(1,I).EQ.0) CLPARM(9+2*I)=0
IF(CHDIR(1,I).EQ.0) CLPARM(10+2*I)=0
C IF BLKNO IS ZERO, THE CHROMOSOME WAS REJECTED BY MOB
4000 CONTINUE
C
C SET UP PART OF CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY FOR NEXT PHASE
C
CLPARM(1)=NCHR
C
C POSITIONS 2 THRU 10 MAY BE REGARDED AS SPARE
C
CALL MPARAM(130,CLPARM,15)
IF (MSG.EQ.1) CALL APHASE(10)
C IF SH8 IS UP, CALL KTYPE INSTEAD OF FOUR
IF(OPT2 OR OPT3) CALL APHASE(10)
CALL EXIT
END
SUBROUTINE FOUR
COMMON /C1/ CHDIR,SHLBUF,LRBUF,NS,NL,CURDLN
COMMON /C1/ SPIOD,SPLTH,SPAREA
COMMON /C1/ NCHR
COMMON /C1/ CFOUR,PHI
COMMON /C1/ OBUF,BUF
INTEGER JV(50),IITAB(100),JJTAB(100)
BYTE JMSC(132)
BYTE OBUF(2124)
BYTE C(3640)
REAL LTAB(60),CTAB(60)
INTEGER START(25),INCR(25),MNC(25)
INTEGER LOFS(91)
INTEGER OFS(118),KPAR(92)
INTEGER CLPARM(130)
INTEGER CPAR(5)
INTEGER SPAR(5)
INTEGER CURDLN
INTEGER PPL
REAL CFOUR(60,10),PHI(60,10)
INTEGER NCHROM(24)
INTEGER CLASS(60)
BYTE MSG(30)
REAL DISI(18)
REAL VECTOR(18)
REAL LKLE(60,24)

```

```

REAL NU(18,24)
REAL SIGMA(18,24)
REAL NBUF(18,24)
REAL SBUF(18,24)
C
EQUIVALENCE(NBUF(1,1),C(57))
EQUIVALENCE(SBUF(1,1),C(1785))
EQUIVALENCE(SBUF(1,1),SIGMA(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE(NBUF(1,1),NU(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE(KPAR(3),OFS(1))
C
DATA NMEAS/16/,LMEAS/11/,IMEAS/5/,JMEAS/12/
DATA VMAX1/36./,VMAX2/36./,VMAX3/50./,VMAX4/50./,VMAX5/64./
DATA IS1/19/,IS2/34/
DATA JC1/6/,JC2/13/
C SLOTS TO BE CLASSIFIED WITH HYBRID CLASSIFIER
DATA NEXTPH/20/
C NEXT PHASE TO CALL FOR HYBRID CLASSIFIER
DATA K1MEAS/2/,K2MEAS/3/,KXMEAS/1/,NGROUP/24/
DATA START/ 1,5,9,13,15,19,21,23,25,
1 27,29,31,37,39,41,45,49,51,
1 55,57,65,67,74,78,74
DATA INCR/22*1,-1,-1,1/
DATA MNC/23*2,-1,46/
DATA OFS/118*0/
DATA NCHROM/24*0/
DATA CLASS /60*0/
C
C OBTAIN PARAMETERS, LENGTH AND CENTROMERE INDEX,
C AS WELL AS THE NUMBER OF CHROMOSOMES IN THE SPREAD
C
CALL RPARAM(NPAR,CLPARN,130)
CALL SSWTCH(4,ISW4)
IF(ISW4.EQ.1) PAUSE 15
C PAUSE IF SW4 IS UP
C
NCHR=CLPARN(1)
C
C READ BACK FOURIER COEF'S PRODUCED BY BAND (PHASE 14)
C
CALL AFIL(obuf,1,'RCR',,13,13)
CALL OPEN(obuf,1024,1,0,'RCR')
CALL GLABEL(obuf,SPAR,IB)
IF(obuf(IB+104).EQ.'115') MNC(23)=1
IF(obuf(IB+104).EQ.'106') MNC(24)=0
C
C CHECK FOR SEX OF M OR F AND CHANGE X AND Y MAX
C
CALL GET(obuf,3,IB)
CALL MYL(obuf(217+IB),LOFS(1),182)
C
CALL GET(obuf,4,IB)
CALL MYL(obuf(1+IB),CFOUR(1,1),960)
C
CALL GET(obuf,5,IB)
CALL MYL(obuf(1+IB),CFOUR(1,5),960)
C
CALL GET(obuf,6,IB)
CALL MYL(obuf(1+IB),PHI(1,1),960)
C
CALL GET(obuf,7,IB)
CALL MYL(obuf(1+IB),PHI(1,5),960)
C
C
C
C *****
C
C THE HYBRID CLASSIFIER USES RESULTS OF
C THE CONVENTIONAL CLASSIFIER
C
CALL SSWTCH(7,ISW7)
IF(ISW7.NE.1) GOTO 800
C GOTO 800 FOR THE HYBRID CLASSIFIER
C

```

C SW7 UP IS FOR A FULL FOURIER CLASSIFIER

IS1=1

IS2=90

JC1=1

JC2=24

NEXTPH=9

GOTO 820

800 CONTINUE

CALL MYM(LOFS, OFS, 90)

CALL ZIA(OFS(IS1), 35-IS1)

C FOUR WILL CLASSIFY THE C GROUP STARTING WITH IS1

CALL ZIA(OFS(13), 4)

CALL ZIA(OFS(37), 6)

CALL ZIA(OFS(55), 4)

CALL ZIA(OFS(65), 4)

C KFIX WILL CLASSIFY B, D, E, AND G

C

820 IF(NCHR.LE.46) GOTO 830

C IF MORE THAN 46, ALLOW FOR 2 X AND 2 Y

MNC(23)=2

MNC(24)=2

830 CONTINUE

C

C GET MEANS AND SIGMAS

C

CALL AFILE(C, 4, 'CDATA', '6, 6')

CALL OPEN(C, 3504, 0, 0, 'CDA')

CALL LABEL(C, CPAR, IC)

CALL GET(C, 1, IC)

895 CONTINUE

C

ITOTL=0

NRELCH=NCHR

DO 899 II=1, NCHR

IF(CLPARM(9+2*II).EQ.0) NRELCH=NRELCH-1

ITOTL=ITOTL+CLPARM(9+2*II)

899 CONTINUE

FTOTL=46.*ITOTL/NRELCH

DO 4000 I=1, NCHR

LTAB(I)=(CLPARM(9+2*I)+10000.)/FTOTL

CTAB(I)=CLPARM(19+2*I)

C STORE REAL LENGTH AND CI

4000 CONTINUE

C

DO 896 II=1, NCHR

DO 896 JJ=1, NGROUP

LIKLE(II, JJ)=999.

896 CONTINUE

C

C

CALL SSUTCH(0, ISW0)

IF(ISW0.EQ.1) CALL OPRINT('1

1 OBJ GROUP DLEN DCIA VLEN VCIA

2 VCSUM VPSUM TVAR')

C

DO 900 IS=IS1, IS2

II=LOFS(IS)

IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 900

C

IF(ISW0.EQ.1) CALL OPRINT('')

C

DO 903 IJ=JC1, JC2

JJ=IJ

IF(JJ.EQ.13.AND.ISW7.NE.1) JJ=23

C

SIG112=SIGMA(K1MEAS, JJ)

SIG222=SIGMA(K2MEAS, JJ)

IF(SIG112.LT.0.00001) SIG112=.00001

IF(SIG222.LT.0.00001) SIG222=.00001

C

DIST(1)=LTAB(II)-MU(K1MEAS, JJ)

DIST(2)=CTAB(II)-MU(K2MEAS, JJ)


```

-----
VECTOR(1)=(DIST(1)/SIG1121)*DIST(1)
IF(VECTOR(1).GT.VMAX1) GOTO 903
VECTOR(2)=(DIST(2)/SIG222)*DIST(2)
IF(VECTOR(2).GT.VMAX2) GOTO 903
C
FSUM=0.0
DO 907 I=IMEAS,LMEAS
DISTI=CFOUR(I,I-3)-MU(I,JJ)
FSUM=FSUM+(DISTI*DISTI/SIGMA(I,JJ))
907 CONTINUE
IF(FSUM.GT.VMAX3) GOTO 903
PSUM=0.0
IF(JMEAS.EQ.0) GOTO 908
DO 908 I=JMEAS,NMEAS
DISTI=PHI(II,I-10)-MU(I,JJ)
IF(DISTI.GT.3.1416) DISTI=6.2832-DISTI
IF(DISTI.LT.-3.1416) DISTI=-6.2832-DISTI
PSUM=PSUM+DISTI*DISTI/SIGMA(I,JJ)
908 CONTINUE
IF(PSUM.GT.VMAX4) GOTO 903
9080 LIKLE(II,JJ)=VECTOR(1)+VECTOR(2)+FSUM+PSUM
CALL SWITCH(0,ISW0)
IF(ISW0.NE.1) GO TO 9010
JY(1)=II
JY(2)=JJ
JY(3)=DIST(1)
JY(4)=DIST(2)
JY(5)=VECTOR(1)
JY(6)=VECTOR(2)
JY(7)=FSUM
JY(8)=PSUM
JY(9)=LIKLE(II,JJ)
DO 9009 I=1,9
9009 CALL OUTCON(JY(I),JMSG(10+I),10)
CALL QPRINT(JMSG,90)
9010 CONTINUE
C
903 CONTINUE
900 CONTINUE
C
C
DO 952 IK=1,NCHR
ELMIN=VMAX5
IISAV=0
C
DO 950 IJ=JC1,JC2
JJ=IJ
IF(JJ.EQ.13.AND.ISW7.NE.1) JJ=23
IF(NCHROM(JJ).GE.MNC(JJ)) GO TO 950
C
C IGNORE GROUPS THAT ARE FULL
C LOOK FOR UNCLASSIFIED CHROMOSOMES
C
DO 951 IS=IS1,IS2
II=LOES(IS)
IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 951
IF(CLASS(II).NE.0) GO TO 951
IF(LIKLE(II,JJ).GE.ELMIN) GOTO 953
ELMIN=LIKLE(II,JJ)
IISAV=II
JJSAY=JJ
953 CONTINUE
951 CONTINUE
C
950 CONTINUE
C
IF(IISAV.EQ.0) GO TO 960
CLASS(IISAV)=JJSAY
NCHROM(JJSAY)=NCHROM(JJSAY)+1
OFS(START(JJSAY))=IISAV
START(JJSAY)=START(JJSAY)+INCR(JJSAY)
952 CONTINUE
C
960 CONTINUE
C

```

C LOOK FOR UNCLASSIFIED AND SEE IF MOVES CAN BE MADE

C ORDER UP TO 100 LIKELIHOODS IN IITAB AND JJTAB

C

DO 300 IK=1,100

ELMIN=YMAX5

DO 250 IS=IS1, IS2

II=LOFS(IS)

IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 250

IF(CLASS(II).NE.0) GOTO 250

DO 240 IJ=JC1, JC2

JJ=IJ

IF(JJ.EQ.13.AND.ISU7.NE.1) JJ=23

IF(MNC(JJ).EQ.0) GOTO 240

IF(LIKLE(II, JJ).GE.ELMIN) GOTO 240

ELMIN=LIKLE(II, JJ)

IISAV=II

JJSAY=JJ

240

CONTINUE

250

CONTINUE

IF(ELMIN.EQ.YMAX5) GOTO 320

C IF NO MORE LIKELY CLASSIFICATIONS GOTO 320

IITAB(IK)=IISAV

JJTAB(IK)=JJSAY

LIKLE(IISAV, JJSAY)=998

C RAISE LIKLE

300

CONTINUE

C

IK=101

320

IK=IK-1

IF(IK.EQ.0) GOTO 520

DO 500 K=1, IK

II=IITAB(K)

J=JJTAB(K)

IF(CLASS(II).NE.0) GOTO 500

C SEE IF WE CAN MOVE SOMEONE OUT OF GROUP J INTO A LIGHT GROUP

JS1=START(J)-NCHROM(J)*INCR(J)

JS2=START(J)-INCR(J)

IF(JS1.GT.JS2) CALL SWAP(JS1, JS2)

ELMIN=YMAX5

DO 450 JS=JS1, JS2

I=OFS(JS)

DO 440 IJ=JC1, JC2

JJ=IJ

IF(JJ.EQ.13.AND.ISU7.NE.1) JJ=23

IF(NCHROM(JJ).GE.MNC(JJ)) GOTO 440

IF(LIKLE(I, JJ).GE.YMAX5) GOTO 440

DLIK=LIKLE(I, JJ)-LIKLE(I, J)

C DLIK IS A MEASURE OF THE LIKELIHOOD THAT I BELONGS TO GROUP JJ

C AND DOESN'T BELONG TO GROUP J

IF(DLIK.GE.ELMIN) GOTO 440

ELMIN=DLIK

ISAV=I

JSSAY=JS

JJSAY=JJ

440

CONTINUE

450

CONTINUE

IF(ELMIN.EQ.YMAX5) GOTO 500

C IF NO MOVE OUT OF J CAN BE MADE, GOTO 500

C OTHERWISE, MOVE OBJECT ISAV FROM SLOT JSSAY TO GROUP JJSAY

C THEN, MOVE OBJECT II TO SLOT JSSAY

CLASS(ISAV)=JJSAY

NCHROM(JJSAY)=NCHROM(JJSAY)+1

OFS(START(JJSAY))=ISAV

START(JJSAY)=START(JJSAY)+INCR(JJSAY)

C

CLASS(II)=J

OFS(JSSAY)=II

500

CONTINUE

C

520

CONTINUE

C

C CHECK FOR STILL UNCLASSIFIED AND PUT AT BOTTOM

C

DO 980 IS=IS1, IS2

II=LOFS(IS)

IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 990

```

IF(CLASS(II).NE.0) GOTO 980
CLASS(II)=25
965 IF(START(25).GE.90) GOTO 980
START(25)=START(25)+1
IF(OFS(START(25)).NE.0) GOTO 965
OFS(START(25))=II

```

```
980 CONTINUE
```

```

C
CALL MYL('OS ',KPAR,4)
CALL WPARAM(92,KPAR,NEXTPH)

```

```
C
```

```

CUROLN=7
CALL GET(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)
CALL MYL(CLASS(1),OBUF(961+IB),60)
CALL PUT(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)

```

```
C
```

```

CALL CLOSE(OBUF)
CALL APHASE(NEXTPH)

```

```
C
```

```

IF(ISUB.EQ.1) CALL QPRINT('1')
RETURN
END

```

```
C*****
```

```
C
```

```
C KFIX *
```

```
C
```

```
C*****
```

```
C
```

```

C CHROMOSOME CLASSIFIER PART 3
C SYNTACTICAL CORRECTION OF CLASSIFICATION

```

```
C
```

```

SUBROUTINE KFIX
COMMON /C1/ NOB, IDIR
COMMON /C1/ CHDIR, SMLBUF, LRGBUF, NS, NL, CUROLN
COMMON /C1/ SST, EST
COMMON /C1/ SPI0D, SPLTN, SPAREA
COMMON /C1/ NCHR
COMMON /C1/ CF0UR, PHI
COMMON /C1/ BAND, AHIS
COMMON /C1/ OBUF, BUF
BYTE LRGBUF(78,80)
BYTE OBUF(2124)
LOGICAL BGROUP(60)
LOGICAL DGROUP(60)
LOGICAL GGROUP(60)
LOGICAL FGROUP(60)
LOGICAL EGROUP(60)
INTEGER IIDCHR(6)
INTEGER DPOINT(6)
INTEGER IIDCHR(6)
INTEGER IIFCHR(6)
INTEGER IIGCHR(6)
INTEGER KPAR(92)
INTEGER OFS(91)
INTEGER LOFS(90)
INTEGER IPROF(90)
INTEGER JPROF(90)
INTEGER KGBAND(6)
INTEGER JFETUR(20)
INTEGER SPAR(5)
INTEGER BMAX
INTEGER BPL
INTEGER CHDIR(15,60)
INTEGER CUROLN
INTEGER PAR(10)
REAL BD(6)
REAL CD(6)
REAL RATIO(12)
REAL CF0UR(60,15), PHI(60,15)
REAL AF0UR(60,15), BF0UR(60,15)

```

```

C
EQUIVALENCE (KPAR(3), OFS(1))
EQUIVALENCE (SPAR(2), BPL)
EQUIVALENCE (CFOUR(1,1), AFOUR(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (PHI(1,1), BFOUR(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (NL, NLO)
EQUIVALENCE (NUMOB, IT)
C
DATA ND/0/
DATA NDCHR/0/
DATA DGROUP/50*. FALSE./
DATA GGROUP/50*. FALSE./
DATA FGROUP/50*. FALSE./
DATA EGROUP/50*. FALSE./
C
CALL AFILE(OBUF, 1, 'RCR', '13,13')
CALL OPEN(OBUF, 1024, 1, 0, 'RCR')
CALL GLABEL(OBUF, SPAR, IB)
C
CALL RPARAM(NPAR, KPAR, 92)
C
READ RESULTS OF CONVENTIONAL CLASSIFICATION AND
EXTRACT GROUP CLASSIFICATIONS
C
D-GROUP
C
CALL GET(OBUF, 3, IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF(217+IB), LOFS(1), 102)
C
DO 104 I=37, 42
IIDCHR(I-36)=0
ILOFS=LOFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 104
DGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
IIDCHR(I-36)=ILOFS
104 CONTINUE
C
B-GROUP
C
DO 102 I=13, 16
IIBCHR(I-12)=0
ILOFS=LOFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 102
BGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
IIBCHR(I-12)=ILOFS
102 CONTINUE
C
E-GROUP
C
DO 1050 I=45, 46
ILOFS=LOFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 1050
EGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
1050 CONTINUE
DO 1051 I=49, 52
ILOFS=LOFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 1051
EGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
1051 CONTINUE
C
F-GROUP
C
DO 106 I=55, 58
IIFCHR(I-54)=0
ILOFS=LOFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 106
FGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
IIFCHR(I-54)=ILOFS
106 CONTINUE
C
G-GROUP, INCLUDING Y

```

```

C
DO 107 I=65,70
IIGCHR(I-64)=0
ILOFS=LDFS(I)
IF(ILOFS.EQ.0) GO TO 107
GGROUP(ILOFS)=.TRUE.
IIGCHR(I-64)=ILOFS
107 CONTINUE
C
GET CHROMOSOME DIRECTORY
C
CALL GET(OBUF,1,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF<IB+3>,SP100,12)
NCHR=IV2(OBUF<IB+17>)
CALL MYL(OBUF<IB+31>,CHDIR(1,1),2*15*30)
CALL GET(OBUF,2,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF<IB+31>,CHDIR(1,31),2*15*30)
C
JAY=0
DO 310 IX=1,6
II=IIDCHR(IX)
C
IF(DGROUP(II)) GO TO 304
GO TO 310
304 CONTINUE
C
JFETUR(1)=0
C
CUROLN=CHDIR(1,II)
NL=CHDIR(2,II)
NS=CHDIR(3,II)
IF(NL.LT.1.OR.NS.LT.1) GO TO 310
NG=0
LPG=1024/NS
C
LINES/GET
C
DO 300 I=1,NL
CALL GET(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)
IF(I.EQ.1)-LASTIB=IB
CUROLN=CUROLN+1
DO 301 III=1,LPG
NG=NG+1
CALL SWITCH(0,JAY)
DO 330 J=1,NS
LRGBUF(J,NG)=OBUF<J+IB>
330 CONTINUE
IB=IB+NS
IF(NG.GE.NL)GO TO 311
301 CONTINUE
300 CONTINUE
311 CONTINUE
C
MAIN LOGIC
C
IF(.NOT.DGROUP(II)) GO TO 401
C
NL2=NL/2
LTOP1=2
LTOP2=NL2-1
LBOT1=NL2+1
LBOT2=NL-1
C
ISUMT=0
ISUMB=0
NTOP=0
NBOT=0
C
DO 411 J=LTOP1,LTOP2
DO 410 I=1,NS
IVAL=LRGBUF(I,J)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GO TO 410
ISUMT=ISUMT+IVAL
NTOP=NTOP+1

```

```

410 CONTINUE
411 CONTINUE
ITOP=ISUMT/NTOP

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

DO 421 J=LBOT1, LBOT2
DO 420 I=1, NS
IVAL=LRGBUF(I, J)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GO TO 420
ISUMB=ISUMB+IVAL
NBOT=NBOT+1

```

```

420 CONTINUE
421 CONTINUE
IBOT=ISUMB/NBOT

```

```

C

```

```

ND=ND+1
RATIO(ND)=FLOAT(ITOP)/FLOAT(IBOT)
DPOINT(ND)=II

```

```

C

```

```

401 CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

310 CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

DO FOR B-GROUP

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

DO 350 IX=1, 4
II=IIBCHR(IX)
IF(II.EQ.0) GO TO 350

```

```

C

```

```

CUROLN=CHDIR(1, II)
NL=CHDIR(2, II)
NS=CHDIR(3, II)
IBCI=CHDIR(8, II)
NG=0
LPG=1024/NS

```

```

C

```

```

DO 1800 I=1, NL
CALL GET(OBUF, CUROLN, IB)
CUROLN=CUROLN+1
DO 1801 III=1, LPG
NG=NG+1
DO 1830 J=1, NS
LRGBUF(J, NG)=OBUF(J+IB)

```

```

1830 CONTINUE

```

```

IB=IB+NS

```

```

IF(NG.GE.NL) GO TO 1811

```

```

1801 CONTINUE

```

```

1800 CONTINUE

```

```

1811 CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

EXTRACT THE SO-CALLED B-BAND

```

```

C

```

```

ISTART=FLOAT(IBCI+NL)/100.0
ISTART=NL-ISTART
IEND=ISTART+ISTART-1
NL2=NL/2
IF(IEND.GT.NL2) IEND=NL2

```

```

C

```

```

NPB=0
BIOD=0.0
DO 351 I=ISTART, IEND
DO 352 J=1, NS
IVAL=LRGBUF(J, I)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GO TO 352
BIOB=BIOB+FLOAT(IVAL)
NPB=NPB+1

```

```

352 CONTINUE

```

```

351 CONTINUE

```

```

BD(IX)=BIOB/FLOAT(NPB)

```

```

350 CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

CLASSIFY THE B-GROUP

```

```

C
DO 360 I=1,4
DENMAX=0.0
DO 361 J=1,4
IF(BD(J).LE.DENMAX) GO TO 361
IOBJ=IIBCHR(J)
IF(IOBJ.LT.1) GO TO 361
DENMAX=BD(J)
JS=J

```

```

361 CONTINUE
OFS(12+I)=IOBJ
BD(JS)=0.0
360 CONTINUE

```

```

C
C DO FOR F-GROUP
C

```

```

DO 450 IX=1,4
II=IIFCHR(IX)
IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 450

```

```

CUROLN=CHDIR(1,II)
NL=CHDIR(2,II)
NS=CHDIR(3,II)
NG=0
LPG=1024/NS

```

```

DO 2300 I=1,NL
CALL GET(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)
CUROLN=CUROLN+1
DO 2301 III=1,LPG
NG=NG+1
DO 2310 J=1,NS
LRGBUF(J,NG)=OBUF(J+IB)

```

```

2330 CONTINUE
IB=IB+NS
IF(NG.GE.NL) GO TO 2311
2301 CONTINUE
2300 CONTINUE
2311 CONTINUE

```

```

C
C EXTRACT INTEGRATED OPTICAL DENSITY
C

```

```

GIOD=0.0
NPC=0
DO 451 I=1,NL
DO 452 J=1,NS
IVAL=LRGBUF(J,I)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GO TO 452
GIOD=GIOD+FLOAT(IVAL)
NPC=NPC+1
452 CONTINUE
451 CONTINUE
GD(IX)=GIOD/FLOAT(NPC)

```

```

C
450 CONTINUE

```

```

C
C CLASSIFY THE F-GROUP
C

```

```

DO 460 I=1,4
DENMAX=0.0
DO 461 J=1,4
IF(GD(J).LE.DENMAX) GO TO 461
IOBJ=IIFCHR(J)
IF(IOBJ.LT.1) GO TO 461
DENMAX=GD(J)
JS=J

```

```

461 CONTINUE
OFS(59-I)=IOBJ
GD(JS)=0.0
460 CONTINUE

```

```

C
C DO FOR G-GROUP
C

```

```

DO 510 IX=1,4
II=IIGCHR(IX)
IF(II.EQ.0) GOTO 510

```

```

C
CUROLN=CHDIR(1,II)
NL=CHDIR(2,II)
NS=CHDIR(3,II)
NG=0
LPG=1024/NS
-----
C
DO 1300 I=1,NL
CALL GET(OBUF,CUROLN,IB)
CUROLN=CUROLN+1
DO 1301 III=1,LPG
NG=NG+1
-----
DO 1330 J=1,NS
LRGBUF(J,NG)=OBUF(J+IB)
1330 CONTINUE
IB=IB+NS
IF(NG.GE.NL) GO TO 1311
1301 CONTINUE
1300 CONTINUE
1311 CONTINUE
-----
C
EXTRACT DENSITY PROFILES
-----
C
DO 500 K=1,NL
NP=0
IPROF(K)=0
DO 501 L=1,NS
IVAL=LRGBUF(L,K)
IF(IVAL.EQ.0) GO TO 501
IPROF(K)=IPROF(K)+IVAL
NP=NP+1
501 CONTINUE
IPROF(K)=IPROF(K)/NP
500 CONTINUE
-----
C
ANALYZE THE BANDS IN THE C-GROUP
-----
C
DO 511 K=1,NL
JPROF(K)=0
-----
C
NLM2=NL-2
DO 512 K=3,NLM2
IV=0
DO 513 KK=1,5
IV=IV+IPROF(K+KK-3)
513 CONTINUE
JPROF(K)=IV
512 CONTINUE
MAX=JPROF(3)
DO 514 K=4,NLM2
IF(MAX.GE.JPROF(K)) GO TO 514
MAX=JPROF(K)
KBAND=K
514 CONTINUE
-----
C
NSAME=0
DO 515 K=KBAND,NLM2
IF(JPROF(K).NE.MAX) GO TO 516
NSAME=NSAME+1
515 CONTINUE
516 CONTINUE
KBAND(IX)=KBAND+NSAME/2
-----
C
510 CONTINUE
-----
C
CLASSIFY TH C-GROUP
-----
C
DO 521 I=1,4
MAXBP=0
DO 522 J=1,4
IF(KBAND(J).LE.MAXBP) GO TO 522
IOBJ=IIGCHR(J)
IF(IOBJ.LT.1) GO TO 522
MAXBP=KBAND(J)
JS=J

```



```

522 CONTINUE
OFS(64+I)=IOBJ
KGBAND(JS)=0
-----
521 CONTINUE
C
C CLASSIFY THE D-GROUP
C
DO 601 I=1,6
RMAX=0.0
DO 602 J=1,6
IF(RATIO(J).LE.RMAX) GO TO 602
IOBJ=DPOINT(J)
IF(IOBJ.LT.1) GO TO 602
RMAX=RATIO(J)
JS=J
602 CONTINUE
NDCHR=NDCHR+1
OFS(43-I)=IOBJ
RATIO(JS)=0.0
601 CONTINUE
600 CONTINUE
-----
1000 FORMAT(I10)
2000 FORMAT(3X,39I3)
3000 FORMAT('1 CHROMOSOME ',I2)
4000 FORMAT(10F10.2)
C
CALL WPARAM(92,KPAR,9)
C
CALL CLOSE(OBUF)
CALL APHASE(9)
C
CALL EXIT
END
C*****
C *
C ABNORM *
C *
C*****
C
C ROUTINE TO ASSESS NORMALITY OF CHROMOSOMES IN A SPREAD
C
SUBROUTINE ABNORM
COMMON /C1/ NOB, IDIR
COMMON /C1/ CHDIR, SNLBUF, LRGBUF, NS, NL, CUROLN
COMMON /C1/ SST, EST
COMMON /C1/ SPIOD, SPLTH, SPAREA
COMMON /C1/ NCHR
COMMON /C1/ CFOUR, PHI
COMMON /C1/ BAND, AHIS
COMMON /C1/ OBUF, BUF
BYTE LRGBUF(50,90)
BYTE OBUF(2124)
BYTE TEMPB
LOGICAL OPT1, OPT2, OPT3
INTEGER IPROF(90)
INTEGER JFETUR(20)
INTEGER TEMPI
INTEGER SPAR(5)
INTEGER BMAX
INTEGER BAND(180)
INTEGER BPL
INTEGER CHDIR(15,60)
INTEGER CUROLN
C INTEGER*2 SST(76), EST(76)
INTEGER PAR(10)
REAL CFOUR(60,15), PHI(60,15)
REAL AHIS(180)
REAL COSINE(150), SINE(150)
REAL AFOUR(60,15), BFOUR(60,15)
C
C
C EQUIVALENCE(SPAR(2),BPL)
EQUIVALENCE (CFOUR(1,1),AFOUR(1,1))

```

```

EQUIVALENCE (PHI(1,1),BF0UR(1,1))
EQUIVALENCE (NL,NLD)
EQUIVALENCE (NUM0B,II)
DATA LOPT1/'T1'/
DATA LOPT2/'T2'/
DATA LOPT3/'T3'/
DATA LOP  /'OP'/

```

C
C
C

10 CONTINUE

C
C
C

```

CALL AFILF(OBUF,1,'RCR',13,13)
CALL OPEN(OBUF,1024,1,0,'RCR')
CALL GLABEL(OBUF,SPAR,IB)

```

C
C
C

```

CALL GET(OBUF,1,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+3),SPI0B,12)
NCHR=1V(OBUF(IB+17))
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,1),2*15*30)
CALL GET(OBUF,2,IB)
CALL MYL(OBUF(IB+31),CHDIR(1,31),2*15*30)

```

C
C
C

```

DO 310 II=1,NCHR
JFETUR(1)=0

```

C

```

WRITE(5,3000)II
303 CONTINUE

```

C

```

LASTIB=IB
CUR0LN=CHDIR(1,II)
NL=CHDIR(2,II)
NS=CHDIR(3,II)
IF(NL.LT.1.OR.NS.LT.1) GO TO 310
NG=0
LPG=1024/NS
LINES/GET

```

C
C

```

DO 300 I=1,NL
CALL GET(OBUF,CUR0LN,IB)
IF(I.EQ.1) LASTIB=IB
CUR0LN=CUR0LN+1
DO 301 III=1,LPG
NG=NG+1
CALL SWITCH(0,JAY)
IF(JAY.EQ.1) WRITE(5,2000) (OBUF(J+IB),J=1,NS)

```

302 CONTINUE

```

DO 330 J=1,NS
LRGBUF(J,NG)=OBUF(J+IB)

```

330 CONTINUE

```

IB=IB+NS

```

```

IF(NG.GE.NL)GO TO 311

```

301 CONTINUE

300 CONTINUE

311 CONTINUE

C
C
C

C
C
C

MAIN LOGIC

C
C
C

NSM1=NS-1

```

NNON0=0
NMX=0
NLT0=0

```

```

C
C
C

```

```

DO 500 K=1,NL

```

```

C

```

```

MAXLOC=1
LINMAX=LRGBUF(1,K)

```

```

C

```

```

DO 510 L=2,NS
IF(LRGBUF(L,K).LE.LINMAX) GO TO 511
LINMAX=LRGBUF(L,K)
MAXLOC=L

```

```

511
510

```

```

CONTINUE
CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

JTH=LINMAX/2
IPROF(K)=NS

```

```

C

```

```

DO 530 L=1,NS
IF(LRGBUF(L,K).GE.JTH) GO TO 532
IPROF(K)=IPROF(K)-1

```

```

530

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

532

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

DO 540 L=1,NS
LL=NS+1-L
IF(LRGBUF(LL,K).GE.JTH) GO TO 542
IPROF(K)=IPROF(K)-1

```

```

540

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

542

```

```

CONTINUE
IF(IPROF(K).GE.NS) IPROF(K)=0

```

```

C

```

```

500

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

IPTOT=0
NLM2=NL-2
DO 600 K=3,NLM2
IPTOT=IPTOT+IPROF(K)

```

```

600

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

IPAYE=IPTOT/NLM2

```

```

C

```

```

DO 620 K=3,NLM2
IPROF(K)=IPROF(K)-IPAYE
IF(IPROF(K).LT.0) NLT0=NLT0+1

```

```

620

```

```

CONTINUE

```

```

C

```

```

IPROF(1)=1
IPROF(2)=1
IPROF(NL)=1
IPROF(NL-1)=1

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

IF(JAY.EQ.1) WRITE(S,1306) (IPROF(L),L=1,NL)

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

TYPE 1 DETECTION-
      AT LEAST FIVE NEG NUMBERS IN A ROW IN PROFILE

```

```

C

```

```

C

```

```

TYPE 2 DETECTION-

```

AT LEAST FOUR OUT OF A CONTIGUOUS SEVEN
NUMBERS IN PROFILE ARE NEGATIVE BUT NOT
FIVE CONTIGUOUS, OR THREE CONTIGUOUS

NOTE THAT THE SEARCH FOR TYPE 1 TAKES
PRECEDENCE, EXCEPT THAT TYPE 2 SPANS A
WIDER INTERVAL. THE SEARCH IS STRICTLY
ONE DIRECTIONAL, FROM THE TOP OF THE PROFILE
ARRAY TO THE BOTTOM. THIS SEARCH PATTERN
FEATURES SOME AMBIGUITY, BUT NOTHING SERIOUS

TYPE A CENTROMERE-

SKEWED, LOWEST DIP IN PROFILE IS FIRST OR
LAST ONLY IN SEQUENCE OF NEG NUMBERS THAT
INDICATE THE CENTROMERE. THIS IS EXPECTED TO
OCCUR NEAR THE END (TOP) OF THE CHROMOSOME.

TYPE B CENTROMERE-

SYMMETRIC, LOWEST DIP OCCURS CORRESPONDINGLY
POSITIONED IN THE PROFILE TO THE CENTER OF
THE CENTROMERE IN THE CHROMOSOME.

K=0

IFETUR=0

700

K=K+1

IF(K.GT.NL-4) GO TO 750

IF(IPROF(K).GE.0) GO TO 700

IF(IPROF(K+4).GE.0) GO TO 710

IF(IPROF(K+3).GE.0) GO TO 710

IF(IPROF(K+2).GE.0) GO TO 710

IF(IPROF(K+1).GE.0) GO TO 710

IFETUR=IFETUR+1

KFETUR=1

JFETUR(IFETUR)=KFETUR

SCAN TO POS NUMBER

K=K+4

701

K=K+1

IF(IPROF(K+1).LT.0) GO TO 701

GO TO 700

710

CONTINUE

NMINUS=1

DO 720 KL=1,6

KK=KL-2

IF(K+KK.GT.NL) GO TO 721

IF(IPROF(K+KK).GE.0) GO TO 720

NMINUS=NMINUS+1

720

CONTINUE

721

CONTINUE

IF(NMINUS.LT.4) GO TO 700

IFETUR=IFETUR+1

KFETUR=2

JFETUR(IFETUR)=KFETUR

K=K+4

731

K=K+1

IF(IPROF(K+1).LT.0) GO TO 731

GO TO 700

750

CONTINUE

WRITE(5,4000) (JFETUR(JF), JF=1, IFETUR)

4000

FORMAT(' FEATURES: ',20I3)

```

C
  IF(NLT0.GT.NL/3) GO TO 940
  GO TO 941
940  CONTINUE
C
  WRITE(5,1094)
1094  FORMAT(' NOT A CHROMOSOME')
C
  GO TO 950
C
941  CONTINUE
  IF(IFETUR.EQ.0) GO TO 900
  IF(IFETUR.EQ.1) GO TO 910
  IF(IFETUR.EQ.2) GO TO 920
  IF(IFETUR.EQ.3) GO TO 930
C
  GO TO 940
930  CONTINUE
  GO TO 950
C
920  CONTINUE
  IABIND=JFETUR(1)+JFETUR(2)
  IF(IABIND.EQ.2) WRITE(5,1292)
  IF(IABIND.EQ.3) WRITE(5,1392)
  IF(IABIND.EQ.4) WRITE(5,1492)
1292  FORMAT(' CHROMOSOME IS BICENTRIC, OR BADLY TWISTED')
1392  FORMAT(' CHROMOSOME MAY BE BICENTRIC')
1492  FORMAT(' CENTROMERE LOCATION DOUBTFUL - PROBABLY NORMAL')
  GO TO 950
C
910  CONTINUE
  IF(JFETUR(1).EQ.1) GO TO 911
  WRITE(5,1291)
  GO TO 912
911  WRITE(5,1191)
912  CONTINUE
1191  FORMAT(' SINGLE CENTROMERE IS WELL DEFINED - NORMAL')
1291  FORMAT(' SINGLE CENTROMERE POORLY DEFINED - PROBABLY NORMAL')
  GO TO 950
C
900  CONTINUE
  IF(NL.LT.30) GO TO 901
  WRITE(5,1902)
  GO TO 903
901  CONTINUE
  WRITE(5,1901)
903  CONTINUE
C
1901  FORMAT(' NO CENTROMERE FOUND, ',/,
1     ' COMMON IN SMALL CHROMOSOMES - PROBABLY NORMAL')
1902  FORMAT(' NO CENTROMERE FOUND - POSSIBLE ACENTRIC')
C
C
C
C
950  CONTINUE
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
C
310  CONTINUE
C
  WRITE (5,3030)
  CALL APMASE(13)
  CALL CLOSE(0BUF)
C
C
1000  FORMAT(I10)
2000  FORMAT(3X,3913)
3000  FORMAT('0CHROMOSOME ',I2)
3030  FORMAT('1')
  CALL EXIT
END

```

We claim:

1. An operator assisted system using a programmed computer for producing karyotype images from a slide mounted on the stage of a microscope, said slide having a plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads, comprising

moving said stage under instructions of said programmed computer connected to control said microscope to successively present said plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads to the optics of said microscope,

storing the location of each spread, thereby automatically prescanning said slide for chromosome spreads,

moving said stage under instructions of said programmed computer to place the slide motionless on said stage at each successive chromosome spread location, thereby enabling an operator to view each successive chromosome spread to inspect the chromosome spread and determine whether it is acceptable for the purpose of analysis or not,

deleting under operator control the location of each spread determined not to be acceptable thereby establishing a list by location of which the chromosome spreads are acceptable,

again moving said stage under instructions of said programmed computer for generating a digital picture of each of said acceptable chromosome spreads,

arranging the chromosomes in the digital picture of an acceptable chromosome spread in a karyotype format, and

producing a visible image of the karyotype format for each acceptable chromosome spread.

2. A system as recited in claim 1 wherein said step of producing a visible image of the karyotype format for each acceptable chromosome spread includes,

displaying said karyotype format on a gray scale display,

correcting any errors to provide a corrected karyotype format, and

printing said corrected karyotype format.

3. A system as recited in claim 1 wherein said step of moving said stage under said microscope to successively present said plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads to the optics of said microscope includes

moving said stage with a scanning motion in successive predetermined motion increments underneath the optics of said microscope,

detecting whether or not a chromosome spread is present within the distance of the predetermined increment of motion, and

storing the location data for each detected chromosome spread.

4. A system as recited in claim 3 wherein said step of generating a digital picture of each of said accepted chromosome spreads includes,

successively moving said stage to the undeleted locations of accepted chromosome spreads to position each such accepted chromosome spread under the microscope optics,

automatically focusing the optics of said microscope on an accepted chromosome spread positioned thereunder,

photographing each said accepted chromosome spread through said focussed microscope optics in

a manner to generate successive picture elements, and

digitizing each picture element generated in photographing a chromosome spread.

5. A system as recited in claim 1 wherein said step of arranging the chromosomes in the digital picture of an acceptable chromosome spread in a karyotype format includes

locating each chromosome in said digital picture of an acceptable chromosome spread,

orienting each chromosome in a predetermined direction,

measuring each oriented chromosome,

classifying the oriented chromosome on the basis of measured length and centromeric index, and

composing the karyotype format from the classified and oriented chromosomes.

6. A system as recited in claim 5 wherein after the step of locating each chromosome in said digital picture of an acceptable spread there is included the step of assigning a different number to each chromosome which has been located.

7. A system as recited in claim 8 wherein said step of composing the karyotype format from the classified and oriented chromosomes includes

displaying said composed karyotype format on a gray scale display, and

correcting any chromosome orientation and classification errors.

8. A system as recited in claim 4 wherein the step of producing a visible image of the karyotype format includes

converting the digitized picture elements into analog picture elements, and

printing a picture responsive to said picture elements.

9. An operator-assisted system using a programmed computer for producing karyotype images from a slide mounted on the stage of a microscope, said slide having a plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads, comprising

means for moving said stage under instructions of said programmed computer connected to control said microscope to successively present said plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads to the optics of said microscope,

means for storing the location of each spread, thereby automatically prescanning said slide for chromosome spreads,

means for moving said stage under instructions of said programmed computer to place the slide motionless on said stage at each successive chromosome spread location, thereby enabling an operator to view each successive chromosome spread to inspect the chromosome spread and determine whether it is acceptable for the purpose of analysis or not,

means for determining under operator control the location of each spread determined not to be acceptable thereby establishing which of said chromosome spreads are acceptable,

means under instructions of said programmed computer for generating a digital picture of each of said acceptable chromosome spreads,

means for arranging the chromosomes in a digital picture of an acceptable chromosome in a karyotype format, and

means for producing a visible image of the karyotype

format for each acceptable chromosome spread.

10. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein said step of producing a visible image of the karyotype format includes

- 5 means for displaying said karyotype format on a gray scale display,
- means for correcting any errors to provide a corrected karyotype format, and
- 10 means for printing out said corrected karyotype format.

11. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein means for moving said stage under said microscope to successively present said plurality of dispersed metaphase chromosome spreads to the optics of said microscope includes

- 15 means for moving said stage with a scanning motion in successive predetermined motion increments underneath the optics of said microscope,
- 20 means for detecting whether or not a chromosome spread is present within the distance of the predetermined increment of motion, and
- means for storing the location data for each detected chromosome spread.

12. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein means for generating a digital picture of each of said accepted chromosome spreads includes,

- 25 means for successively moving said stage to the undetected locations of accepted chromosome spreads to position each such accepted chromosome spread under the microscope optics,
- 30 means for automatically focusing the optics of said

5
10
15
20
25
30

microscope on an accepted chromosome spread positioned thereunder,

means for photographing each said accepted chromosome spread through said focussed microscope optics in a manner to generate successive picture elements, and

means for digitizing each picture element generated in photographing a chromosome spread.

13. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein the means for locating each chromosome in said digital picture of an acceptable spread includes

means for assigning a different number to each chromosome which has been located.

14. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein means for producing a visible image of the karyotype format includes

- 15 means for converting the digitized picture elements into analog picture elements, and
- 20 means for printing a picture responsive to said picture elements.

15. A system as recited in claim 9 wherein said means for arranging the chromosomes in a digital picture of an acceptable chromosome spread in a karyotype format comprises

25 computer means programmed for locating each chromosome image in an acceptable digital spread, for orienting each chromosome image in a predetermined direction, for measuring each oriented chromosome image for classifying the oriented chromosome images, and for composing the karyotype format from the classified and oriented chromosome images.

* * * * *

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